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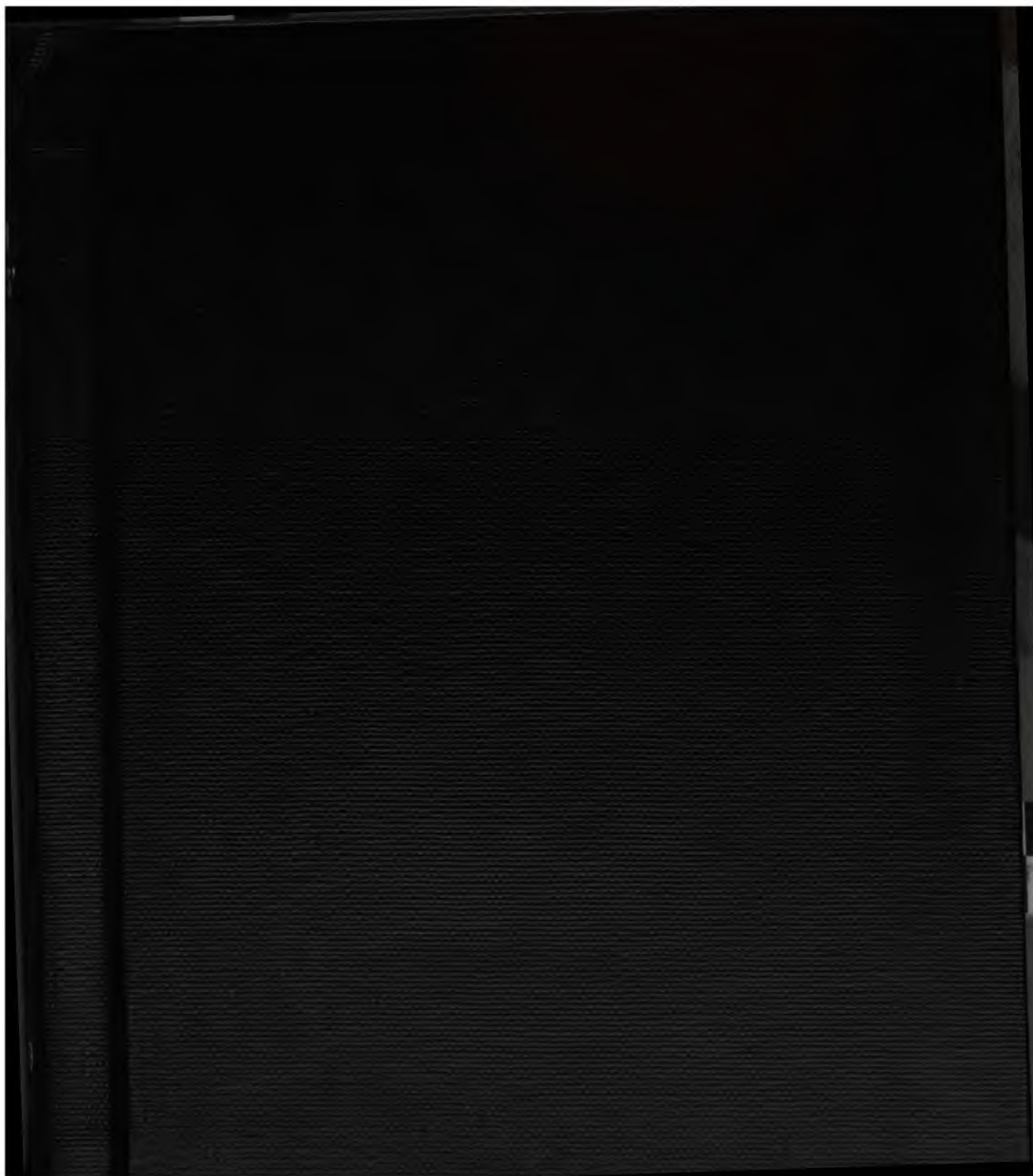
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JOHN HOWES' MS.

1582.

**JOHN HOWES' MS.,
1582,**

**Being "a brief note of the order and manner of the proceedings
in the first erection of"**

THE THREE ROYAL HOSPITALS OF

Christ, Bridewell & St. Thomas the Apostle.

Reproduced and Printed at the charges of

SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq.,

a Governor of Christ's Hospital;

With Introduction and Notes by

WILLIAM LEMPRIERE,

Senior Assistant Clerk of Christ's Hospital,

AND

Secretary of the Benevolent Society of Blues.

LONDON

1904

INTRODUCTION.

Among the ancient Archives of Christ's Hospital are many interesting Records :—

- (i.) The Registers, containing the names of all Children admitted on the Foundation, and beginning in 1566.
- (ii.) The Court Minutes.
- (iii.) The Annual Accounts, showing the yearly receipts and payments, date back to 1552, when the Monastic Buildings of the Gray Friars were fitted for the reception of the "Blew" Boys and Girls.

But, among them all, the small volume herein reproduced is not the least interesting. Not only is it the earliest History of the Royal Hospitals, but it vividly portrays the state of the City of London consequent on the suppression,—contrary to the desire and advice of Cranmer and Gresham as representing the Church and the Citizens,—of the Spitals attached to the Monasteries.

John Howes, the writer of the MS., was a Citizen and Grocer, who had been * "apprentice and servant" (*i.e.*, clerk or private secretary) within the Gray Friars to Richard Grafton, the first Treasurer General.

* *v.* "Richard Grafton, Citizen and Grocer, of London," pp. 75-76, by Mr. John Abernethy Kingdon, F.R.C.S., privately printed, 1901.

A Minute of Court, 27 September, 1558, states that :
“ There was also assigned to be the Renter for the
“ gatheringe and collectinge aswell the rentes of the landes
“ in the Citie as also of all the landes in the Countrie John
“ House serunt wth M^r Grafton at the speciall request of his
“ said M^r who also hath promysed to aunswer for his said
“ serunts doings from tyme to tyme to whome theare is
“ graunted yerely for the doinge thereof vi^l xiii^s iiij^d.”

Another Minute of 24 July, 1559, orders : “ That John
“ House serunt wyth M^r Grafton shall attende upon the
“ Scruteners of Thospitalls for the tyme being who afre
“ knowledge to him Geuen by willm Smothinge aforesaid
“ [the Steward] shall enquyer and searche out for the
“ payments of all the legacies so geuen and make thereof
“ rehearsall to the Scruteners or gatherers of them who
“ shall receave the same.”

A Minute of 22 August, 1559, adds : “ And that John
“ House for the collectinge or knowledge geuinge to the
“ Scruteners of all the said legacies shall likewyse haue of
“ eu^rye pounce receaued ij^d and none other fee or wages.”

The following entry in the Register of Lands shows
that he remained a resident within the Hospital : “ John
“ Howe, Grocer, for a Tenement on West side of the
“ Great Hall of ye Hospitall, a yaarde and a Quille of
“ water yerely xl^s.”

On 22 November, 1565, "John Howe Groc^r had
" graunted to him this daie aswell the contynewaunce in
" his dwelling house as also to pay but iiij^{li} rent from
" Mychellmas 1564 notwthstandinge that before this he
" was apoynted to pay iiij^{li} by the yeare."

Thus he became intimately acquainted with all details
of the foundation and management of the House he loved
so well and served so faithfully.

The MS. itself is bound in white vellum, and the ink is
blacker than most of that of the present day.

The Memo. signed "Nistrode" shows that a century
after the MS. was written its contents were known and
valued, but it appears to have been subsequently forgotten
until 1888, when it was discovered while search was being
made for evidence in support of the Hospital's Case before
the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Now, out of love for his old school, Mr. Septimus
Vaughan Morgan, one of the Governors (and Brother of
Mr. Alderman Walter Vaughan Morgan, the first Treasurer
of Christ's Hospital under the Scheme of 1890), has caused
this facsimile to be produced,—moved thereto by seeing a
similar reproduction of the Archives of the Grocers'
Company, of which Richard Grafton was at one time
Upper Master Warden.

The reading of the Rev. E. H. Pearce's delightful

“Annals of Christ’s Hospital” (published in 1901) will give zest to the perusal *in extenso* of John Howes’ Account.

Let us praise God for the good work of

Nicholas Ridley, the Preacher ;

Edward, the Royal Hearer and Doer ;

Lord Mayor Dobbs and the other wise Counsellors ;

“who had one heart to do the commandment of the King ” ; and

Richard Grafton,

the patient and fearless Worker through the early days of stress and storm. For, at a critical time in the history of London, they were enabled to start three noble Institutions, which the munificence of generations of Governors have built up into the Religious, Royal and Ancient Foundations of Christ, S^t Thomas and Bridewell.

W^m. LEMPRIERE.

CHRIST’S HOSPITAL,
LONDON, E.C.,
June, 1904.

NOTE.—His son, Edmund Howes (baptised at Christ Church, Newgate Street, 19 July, 1562) “set out with enlargements Stow’s Chronicle after his death” as Strype relates ; and was instrumental in persuading John Dow to place on a permanent footing the Music School of Christ’s Hospital.

This ~~new~~ Book was shewed to W^m Lamy,
Jury - at the time of his examination taken in
Chancery on the parts and behalfe of William
Gibbon Esq^r Deft at the suite of the Major
and Others of the City of London -
Governours of the St Bartholomew Hospital
nowe built in London Comp^t

Nichols

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This paper Book was shewed to W^m Parry Gent at the time of his examinacon taken in Chancery on the parte and behalfe of William Gibbon Esq^r deft. at the suyte of the Major and Cittizens of the Citty of London Governours of the S^t Bartholomewes Hospitall neere Smithfield London, Comp^{ts}

NISTRODE.

William Parry was Clerk of Christ's Hospital from 1663 to 1704 ; and William Gibbon was Treasurer from 1663 to 1679.

The suit referred to probably related to a claim for 500 marks a year payable to St. Bartholomew's Hospital by the Citizens of London under the terms of the Charter of Henry VIII.

To the Right worshipful m^r Norton
M^r Audelay & M^r Barnes Treasurers
of the Hospitall of St. Crystie

Right worshipful & I have by your good order collected &
gathered to gether a briefe note of the order manner
of the providinge in the firste erection of the hospitall
of Crystie, Wyndesore, & of the manner the apostle
wherein you shall not only see the fundacion
willinge myndes, & the bountifull liberalitie of sundrie
of a number of good men: wherof only spent some
tyme & studie (as shalbe) to advaunce & settle the
said famous worke: But also you shall see
of a number of notable platte & dayes layde
for the accomplishing of the same: And also you shall
myndes of the Hospitall to provide the state of
the hospitall in the dangerous daies of
Quene Marie: when there was nothinge at all
(but done wth them, done wth them) but

TO THE RIGHTE WOR^{SH}PPFULL MR. NORTON MR.
AWDELEYE & MR. BANCKES, TREASURER, &
GOVERNO^{RS} OF CHRYSTE HIS HOSPITALL, &c.

~~~~~

Righte Worshipfull, I have vppon good occasion collected  
& gathered together a brefe note of the order & manner of  
the proceadings in the fyrste ereccon of the Hospitalles of  
Chrystes, Brydewell, & S<sup>t</sup> Thomas the Apostle, wherein  
you shall not onely see the forwarde willing myndes, &  
the bountyfull lyberall handes of a number of good men :  
whoe only spent their tyme and studie (*ad. summ.*) to  
advaunce & sette forwarde this famous worcke : But also  
you shall reade of a number of notable platts and devyses  
layed for the accomplyshing of the same : As also the  
carefull myndes of the Governo<sup>RS</sup> to preserve the state  
of these Hospitalles in those daungerous daies of Quene  
Marie : when there was nothing ells looked for (but  
downe w<sup>th</sup> them, downe w<sup>th</sup> them).

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William Norton (Treasurer 1582 to 1593), Thomas Audley, and John Bancks  
(Assistant Treasurer) were all considerable Benefactors to Christ's Hospital.

Thy myghty worthe to be glad in memorie & to be  
knowne to surer do shall succede in office / For  
as thy physician can not cure his patient except  
he firste examine, the grounds of his distaste:  
So likewise you that be called to be Govern<sup>rs</sup>,  
shall never knowe when you doe well, excepte  
you understand what others have done before you,  
I have thought good therefore to present unto  
you these breife notes, not that I meane to  
have them published or made knowne to the  
world, for that were not tending out but for  
that it hath pleased God to call you to be  
Govern<sup>rs</sup> of the same / I woulde no doubte  
of greates Gods service, & the place for men  
of good conscience, knowledge, & discretion: surer do

Things worthie to be had in memorie & to be knowne  
to suche as shall succeade in office. ffor as the phisicon  
can never cure his patient excepte he fyrste examyn the  
ground of his dissease,—So lykewyse you that ar called  
to be governo<sup>r</sup> shall never knowe when you doe well  
excepte you vnderstande what others have done before  
you. I have thoughte good therefore to present vnto  
you these brefe notes, not that I meane to have them  
publyshed or made knowne to the worlde, for that were  
not conuenient. But for that yt hathe pleased god to  
calle you to be Governo<sup>r</sup> of the poore, A worcke no  
doubte of greate good service, & a fytte place for men of  
good conscience, knowledge, & discrecon : suche as



beare a merryfull mynde, & will not make thyne  
will a l. d. but & doe a f. d. only r. d. & so by the  
meanes to contynue the & your, & to the best of  
good thinge. w<sup>ch</sup> other good men before & shewen.  
yotten, & losse to the whole & maintenance of the  
your: not by extreme doctryne to bring in question,  
the thinge w<sup>ch</sup> & doe bene longe in quest, for  
thyng is not thinge given to the whole & comfort  
of the your: but yt firste provoketh of the  
good thinge, & so by myse direction, y. d. &  
distract y. d. ornament, yt may be contynued &  
amplified. And for that the thinge contayned  
in this booke dothe only introduce of matters  
incident to y. d. ornaments, & & to prepare  
for dyvers causes under thyng of y. d. w<sup>ch</sup> &  
unto which I will imparte by myn travailes

beare a mercyfull mynde & will not make their will a  
 lawe, but have a fatherly care, and seke by all meanes to  
 contynewe love & peace, & to preserve those good things  
 w<sup>ch</sup> other good men before have gyven gotten & lefte to  
 the relefe & mainten<sup>ance</sup> of the poore : & not by extreame  
 dealing to bring in question those things w<sup>ch</sup> have bene  
 longe in quyet, for their is nothinge gyven to the relefe  
 & comforte of the poore : but yt fyrst proceadethe of love  
 & good lyking, & so by wyse discrecon grave and discrete  
 government yt maie be contynued and augmented.  
 And for that the things conteyned in this booke dothe  
 only intreate of matters incident to yo<sup>r</sup> governemente I  
 have therefore for dyvers causes made choyce of yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>rds</sup>  
 vnto whome I will imparte these my traveiles

---

*"By wise discretion, grave and discreet government it may be continued and augmented."*—The present rent roll of Christ's Hospital, £69,000 a year, is the best testimony to the judicious care of the Governors in the past, and had they not been obliged to sell many of their properties in London and elsewhere, under compulsory powers, the Hospital's income would be very much larger.

As thyng necessary for yo<sup>r</sup> place & calling / desiring  
that yt would please you to accepte this my  
wode compellysed stile, in as good parte, as if not  
my good will y<sup>e</sup> sent yt unto you / And yf I have  
yt ever omitted or lefte comforte any thyng wor=  
thyng memorie, or not so fully satisfieth some  
thyng as I have desired to say: y<sup>e</sup> more yt  
wilt you to be so late of my knowledge, or be  
incomittie of myne unlearned head: you to be aware  
of any good will, & yett yt maye be as I have so  
desired to be considered I will not only amende yt  
but also amplemente yt / yf therefore I finde  
that you doe accepte & take this in good parte,  
ostendinge well of yt as my twofold begynne  
forysed not, & moste willing mynd: y<sup>e</sup> more shall  
not please manye Diets (des auspiciante) god willing

as things necessarie for yo<sup>r</sup> place and calling. Wyshing that yt woulde please you to accepte this my rude vnpollyshed stile in as good parte as I w<sup>th</sup> my good will present yt vnto you. And yf I have eyther omytted or left vnperfecte any thinge worthie memorie, or not so fully sett foorth the some things as the cause requyrethe : ympute yt rather to the lacke of my knowledge, or the imbecillitie of myne vnlearned head : then the wante of any good will & yett yt maie be (yf cause so requyre) y<sup>t</sup> hereafter I will not only amende yt but allso augemente yt. Yf therefore I fynde that you doe accepte & take this in good parte, esteming well of these my traveiles begonne and fynished w<sup>th</sup> a moste willing mynde : there shall not passe many daies (*deo auspicante*) god willing

but I will putt in writinge certaine abuses in the  
governments of the part in this present time, with  
standinge dayes for remedie of the same. And so  
moste humbly desiringe you not to indage judgement  
of mee upon the deservise, I take my leave, wishing  
unto you moste booke in this transitorye worlde  
a moste happye beinge in the worlde to come by the  
constable iudgement of Determination to see our god benight  
of all. Amen. /

A. Howard  
Z

but I will putt in wrighting certaine abuses in y<sup>e</sup>  
governmente of the poore in this present tyme, with  
sundrie devyses for remedie of the same. And so moste  
humblie desiring you not to iudge otherwyse of mee then  
I deserve I take my leave : wishing vnto yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>rshps</sup> bothe  
in this transitorie worlde a most happie lyfe : & in the  
worlde to come those vnspeakable ioies of eternitie, to the  
w<sup>ch</sup> god bring us all. Amen.

J. Howes.

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*"Putt in wrighting," &c.*—The second volume was completed in 1587. It contains, *inter alia*, the author's opinions on the government of the Hospitals; the inadequacy of their income; suggestions for preventing the entry of "the beggars of England" into the City; for the erection of municipal houses in lieu of tenements in alleys; and of lodgings in "void places" out of the City, such as Whitechapel, for those stricken with the Plague; reference to the numbers of homeless children; and observations on the curriculum of the Schools.

A familiar & friendly Disputable  
 Dialogue with sitting fore & age  
 by the order & manner of 5 questions  
 of the school of Christes, Bridwell  
 and St Thomas 2<sup>d</sup> Apostle /

Dignitie / **W**hose teene doer in any age the lyfe number of  
 your people as teene in the thes present booying in the  
 sturched of the Cyttie and moandering in the fildes  
 so ydolatre, being ready to attempte any mysticise  
 vpon any lighte occasion /

Dutie The number the thes present is greates & yett in tymes  
 the more greates /

Dignitie Some doer thet appeare in any worde or in  
 any Cronicle

Dutie

B.

A FFAMILIAR & FRENDLY DISCOURSE DIALOGUE  
WYSE SETTING FORTHE THE FYRSTE ORDER &  
MANER OF Y<sup>r</sup> ERECCONS OF THE HOSPITALLES  
CHRISTES, BRIDEWELL AND S<sup>r</sup> THOMAS Y<sup>r</sup> APOSTLE.

~~~~~

Dignitie. Was there ever in any age the lyke number of poore people as there ar at this present begging in the streates of the Cytte and wandring in the fieldes so ydellye, being readie to attempte any myscheife vppon any lighte occasion.

Dutie. The nomber at this present is greate & yett in tymes past muche greater.

Dignitie. Howe dothe that appeare in any rcorde or in any Cronicle.

Dutie

By sundry & many plausible reasons /
Myselfe of I should sette downe the miserable estate
of this Lande in olde tyme when Julius Cesar first
suppressed the Brytens & kepte them in subjection by
the yere of 483 yeres. or of I should sett forth
the oppressions & spoyle done by the Saxons. when
first this Lande in continuance 487 yeres or of I
were able to sett forth the terrible tyrannye of
the much Danes. when made Edward & spoyle of
this Lande many yeres. Then should I shew
the miserable estate of the people / when in these
lande were noth but penurie & beggarye /
But then should I be over tedious & make a greate
volume Therefore I will briefly begin wth the Conquer

of King

Dutie. By sundrye & many probable reasons. ffyrste, yf I shoulde sette downe the myserable estate of this lande in olde tyme when Julius Cæsar had suppressed the Brytons & kepte them in subiection by the space of 483 yeres, or yf I shoulde sett foorth the oppressions & spoyles Done by the Saxons, whoe had this lande in government 487 yeres, or yf I Were able to sette foorth the terrible tyrannye of the cruell Danes, whoe made havocke & spoyle of this Lande many yeres : Then shoulde I laie open the myserable estate of the people when in the whole lande there was nothing but pennurie & beggerie. Butt then shoulde I be over tedious & make a greate volume. Therefore I will briefly begin wth ye Conqueror

of most documents & the great testimony
both in o' Lawes & Experiences /

It appeareth, that undoubtedly, after the conquest
the people of the Land were so oppressed by transmuting
of Lawes, Customs, & spoyle that they were not able
to satisfy the desire of the King's & the
Normans, who subdued them by force & tyranny & the
the morality of the Land was to little to satisfy
their greedy desire, whereupon followed long cruell
warres, whereby the Land was restored unto
a multitude of good people & it was long before they
could be suppressed /

Secondly, after these pillous times were appeased
the Land continued still to long, even unto the great
warres betwene the two noble houses of Lancaster

& York

of whose governemente Wee have greate testimonyes
bothe in o^r Lawes & hystories.

It appeareth that ymeadiatly after the Conquest the
people of the Lande were so oppressed by ransomes,
ffynes, Taxes, & spoyles that they were not able to
satysfie the desyer of the hungrye raveninge Normans,
whoe subdued them by suche tyrranye that all the
Wealthe of the lande was to lyttle to satysfie theire
gredye desyre. Wherevppon followed longe and cruell
Warres, whereby the Lande was pestered Withe a
multitude of ydell people & yt was longe before they
coule be suppressed.

Secondly, after these perillous tymes wereappeased w^{ch}
had contynued all to longe, then came the greate cyvill
Warres betwene the twoe noble houses of Lancaster

Yorke / At w^{ch} tyme yt appereth by ^{the} Exchequer ...
that the people gave them shewes to fawour ...
of y^eellnes & to lyve upon shewes / The first ...
continued many yeres by reason whereof ...
sundry number of y^ell suffering ...
made many yeres before the first ...
people woulde be reduced to conformati-

Y^e Kindly, in the latter tyme of that moste famous
worthy prince King Henry the eighth. After y^e
morning of Bullaigue & ending of the kinge ...
yt appereth that there were greute numbers of
poore hūm y^ell & makyngles men dysposed into
dyvers parte of this Realme, but chiefly
about this Cittie of London / For w^{ch} cause
that moste noble prince gave order to the Lord

maior

& Yorke. At wth tyme yt appeareth by o^r histories that the people gave themselves to faccous warres & ydellnes & to lyve vppon spoyles. These warres contynued many yeres by reason whereof there was suche a number of ydell pylfering Roges that yt was many yeres before these owtlawes & Rogyshe people could be reduced to conformetie.

Thirdly, in the Latter tyme of that moste famous & worthie prynce king Henry the eighte after y^e Wynning of Bullaigne & ending of the king's warres yt appeareth that there were greate numbers of poore lame ydell & maysterles men dispersed into dyvers parts of this Realme, but chiefly aboute this Cittie of London. ffor wth cause that moste noble prynce gave order to the Lorde

"Greate numbers of poore," &c.—"Through some causes not now thoroughly understood, the City of London had, about the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., become the receptacle of thousands, whose idleness, want of regular employment or other means had made them fit objects for relief or correction."—Malcolm's *Londinium* II., p. 554.

And the Cytizens to p^ride of the wounded senten^re
 of the p^riding people might be made and redde
 And the better to encourage the Cytizens to p^ride
 in the town the king gave unto the L^r Mayor.
 Commendation of the Cytizens the m^rshes house of
 St Bartholomewes to be made a house to the
 house the same of the people the m^rshes
 380.4.2^d yearly to the relief & comfort of the
 poor /

Dignitie The was a noble foundation of the worthy king
 the latter end of the reign of the same king
 the so long as the world endureth

Dntie It was the 2^d fadly foundation of the great f^r

C^r m^r the

Maior & Cyttezens to provide that the wounded souldiers
& disseased wandring people mighte be cured and releved.
And the better to encourage the Cyttezens to proceade in
this acon the king gave vnto the L. Maior Comunalltie &
Cyttezens the mansion house of S^t Bartholomewes to be
made a house to harbour & cure the lame & disseased
people & gave w^{thall} 380⁴¹ 4^s 2^d yerely to the reliefe &
comforte of the said poore.

Dignitie. This was a noble foundacon of this worthie king in
the latter ende of his raigne his fame shall never die so
longe as the worlde endurethe.

Dutie. It was & ys a goodly foundacon & did greate good

"*St. Bartholomewes*"—v. Rev. E. H. Pearce's "*Annals of Christ's Hospital*," pp. 11-13.—The Hospital of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, originally founded by Rahere about 1123, was refounded by Henry VIII. in 1544 as the House of the Poor. It was united to the Royal Hospitals of Edward VI. at a General Court holden at Christ's Hospital, 27th September, 1557.

in the Cytie during the greatest parte of King
+ Edward the first, but in the latter yeres of King Edward
the firsts began to be negligent & negligently
so that the streets & lanes in London began to
growe not beggars, & houses for lodging were
so shortly established but that time in the latter
yeres the good entente & meaning of the first
founders, as hereafter shall appere herein the
like answer is of force. But this was not only
want at that tyme, for at that tyme a number
of the were in so much of all sort, that the
revenues, streets & lanes were filled with
not a number of destitute persons, beggars &
such so that St Bartholomewes Hospital was not

in the Cytte During the greatest parte of king Edwards
raigne, but in the latter yeres of king Edwarde the
officers began to be necligent and chefely the bedells so
that the streates & lanes in London began to swarme wth
beggars & roges for nothing can be so suerly establyshed
but that tyme maie alter & chaunge the good entente
& meaning of the fyrste ffounders, as hereafter shall
appeare wherein the lyke occasion is offered. Butt this
was not only y^e cause at that present, for at that tyme y^e
number of the poore did so encrease of all sorts, that the
churches, streates and lanes Were fylled daylye wth a
number of Loaths^{ome} Lazars botches & sores so that
St. Bartholomewes hospitall Was not

able to receive the tenths whiche of the year
 more to be paid for / proceeeden the preachers in
 their pulpittes minding the people to paye
 lybially to the relief of the poore people. But espe-
 cially that the poore people (by the way) were
 in a storme before the kinge in 2th. And so zealous the
 minding the kinge to save a shewe for the relief of the
 poore, that the kinge after the ende of the storme
 sent for the Bysshopp & conferred wth him what
 counsailes might best be taken for the relief of the
 poore. After that conference the kinge wrote a let-
 tres to the L. of the March, and willed the Bysshopp
 to signifye so much to the L. of the March that it
 was the kinges pleasure that he should be the
 kinges

able to receyve the tenthe parte of those that then were to be provided for. Wherevppon the preachers in their pulpitts moved the people to provide & to gyve lyberally to the relefe of those poore people. But espeaciallye that worthie Bysshoppe Rydley whoe in a sermone before the kings ma^{ty} did so zealouslye move the king to have a care for the relefe of the poore that the king after the ende of the sermone sent for the Bysshoppe & conferred wth him What course mighte best be taken for the relefe of the poore. After w^{ch} conference the king Wrotte his lres to the L. Maior, and willed the Bysshoppe to signefie so muche to the L. Maior that yt was the kings pleasure that he shoulde be the

"*The L. Maior*"—*v.* "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 16.—Sir Richard Dobbs, Lord Mayor, 1551-2. His Portrait hangs in the Court Room of Christ's Hospital, London, and is reproduced, from a photograph by Mr. Charles E. Browne, B.Sc., in "Annals of Christ's Hospital." At his funeral in May, 1556, all the Governors attended "with ther gren stayffes in ther handes." (Machyn's Diary, pp. 105-6). *v.* Ridley's farewell letter to the Citizens of London in Trollope's "History of Christ's Hospital," p. 46; and "Bridewell Royal Hospital," by Colonel A. J. Copeland, F.S.A., p. 25.

bringer of the said times, to the end that the
said times be the more carefull to accomplish
the king's requests /

Dignitie Most good success followed of the king's times

Dutie These glorious times of the king and good motion of
the Bysshoppe take very good effect /

Dignitie I praye you lett me have great followed /

Dutie I shall be very desirous to see you, the distance is
longe of the matter intricate

Dignitie My desire is to have the whole distance & grasp
I praye

brynger of the said lres to the ende that the L. Maior
shoulde be the more carefull to accomplyshe the kings
requeste.

Dignitie. What good successe followed of the kings lres.

Dutie. These gracious lres of the king and good motion of the
Bysshoppe tooke very good effecte.

Dignitie. I praie you lett me heare what followed.

Dutie. I shalbe over tedious vnto you, the discourse is longe &
the matter intricate.

Dignitie. My desyer is to heare the whole discourse & therefore

"King's letters."—Endeavours have been made to trace the original letter, but in vain. At that time such documents were regarded as private, and not official, so were retained by the Lord Mayor.

I praye you to doe my parte & endeavour /

Dutie I will answere & requeste before face of
my knowledge & memorie shall require

Dignitie Adversary

Dutie After the L. m^{rs} & g^{ts} brethren sh^d well re-
solved of the kinge his verye grace to sende
us out to call some or two of the moste diligent
& to appointe certayne Aldermen to mete & conferre
wth them what more best to be done. And to
sette downe in writinge some platforme w^{ch} sh^d
the greates numbers of y^eoll & y^e redw^{ch}
housers might be removed out of the streets &
dore.

I praie you leave no parte vntouched.

Dutie. I will accomplyshe yo^r request so farre foorth as my knowledge & memorie will permytt mee.

Dignitie. Proceade.

Dutie. After the L. Maior & his bretheren had well consydered of the kings lres they thoughte yt very conuenient to calle tenne or twelve of the wysest cittezens & to appoynte certaine Aldermen to mete & conferre wth them what were best to be done. And to sette downe in wrighting some platfforme w^{ch} waie these greate numbers of ydell rogishe wandring beggers mighte be removed oute of the streates &

every sorte placed in sundrie houses the younge the aged
the sore & the lustie roge & every of these to be made
proffitable members in the comon wealthe.

gnitie. I lyke very well of yo^r begining. I praie you goe on.

itie. This worthie Bysshoppe Mr. Docto^r Rydley whoe was
the fyrste begetter of those good beginings did not cease,
but effectually followed the L. Maior that then was
Sr. Richarde Dabbes whoe was a verye earnest man in
setting forwards of this worcke. So that after dyvers
meetings of the Byshoppe & other wyse Cyttezens they
devysed a booke wherein they had sette downe in what
sorte & manner they woulde have these poore

Pinde for /

Dignitie . Can you sette downe briefely to what effect
that hath been /

Dutic I will for my good will /
 I praye thee to take into of the streets
 all the fatherles children & other poor men & women
 that were not able to keep them & to bringe them
 to the late dissolved house of the Greie Friars
 wher thou shalt be an hospitall for the same
 thou shalt have meate drinke & clothes & lodging
 & learning & of fiers to attende upon them /
 I praye thee that thou shalt have the power
 made

provided for.

Dignitie. Can you sette downe brefely to what effecte that booke
was.

Dutie. I will Doe my good will. ffyrste they devysed to take
oute of the streates all the fatherles children & other poore
mens children that were not able to kepe them & to bringe
them to the late dissolved house of the Greis ffryers w^{ch}
they devysed to be an hospitall for them where they
shoulde have meate drinke & cloths, lodging and learning
and officers to attende vppon them. They also devysed
that there should be provysion

"Late dissolved house," &c.—This had been occupied by the Grey Friars from 1224 to 1538, when it was surrendered to the King (c. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 3), who granted it to the Corporation in 1546, for the relief of the Poor, subject to various tenancies of private Houses within the Precincts.

made to keep the public from the noise & tumult
 to save the people from the noise & tumult
 kept the children in a quiet time in the time of
 sickness because they feared death & were so
 corrupt nature of the children who bring
 taken from the country might be one infection
 another being taken in one house & put in
 the hole of the infection in the infection

Dignity The day is light very well for the day
 it is the day of the day

Duty The day is the day of the day
 & the day is the day of the day

Edmund

made to kepe the sicke from the whole and layed a platte to have purchased Fynsburye Courte & there to have kepte the children in a freshe aire in the tyme of sicknes because they feared leaste throughe the corrupte nature of the children whoe being taken from the dounghill mighte one infecte another being packte up in one house & so putte the hole Cytte in Daunger of infection.

Dignitie. This devyse I lyke very well for yt caryethe wth yt bothe vertue & pollecie.

Dutie. Then the Governo^r devysed that the sucking children & suche as for wante of yeres were not able to

"*Finsbury Court*."—Probably part of the Manor of Finsbury adjacent to the London Wall, belonging to the Prebend of Hollywell and Finsbury, and leased to the Corporation of London.

Letunde shoulde be kepte in the Countreye of Almonies
at Easter brought home

Dignitie I lyke very much of theire doings I praye you please

Dutie These words also shoulde to be taken oute of the
statutes all the lames & hurted people shoulde
shoulde not have place to goe into any house shoulde
all be removed to the Hospitall of St Thomas
in Southwarke where the shoulde have medecine
drinke & lodging Chirurgians & other officers to
attende upon them

Dignitie These two statutes very well added for
in wordes

Dutie

E

learne shoulde be kepte in the Countreie & allwaies at
Easter broughte home.

Dignitie. I lyke very well of theire devyse. I praie you proceade.

Dutie. There was allso devysed to be taken oute of the streates
all the lame and aged people suche as had not any place
to goe vnto. And they shoulde all be convayed to the
Hospitall of St. Thomas in Sowthwarke where they
shoulde have meate, drincke, and lodging, Chirurgians
and other officers to attende vppon them.

Dignitie. Here ar twoe sortes very well provyded for in wordes.

Dutie. Truly they ar yet but in wordes

St. Thomas' Hospital was originally founded within the Priory of St. Mary Overie Southwark, between 1172 and 1207, for converts and poor children, and was dedicated to St. Thomas & Beckett.

By Letters Patent of Edward VI., dated 12th August, 1551, the site of the Hospital, the Church and part of the Endowment (£154 17s. 1d. per annum) were granted to the Corporation of London for a place and home for poor people; and by further Letters Patent, dated 13th August, 1551, the residue of the Endowments (£160 per annum) was granted as a purchase for £2,461 2s. 6d.


The site was sold in 1862 for railway extension, and the patients were housed in the old Surrey Gardens Buildings until the opening of the present handsome structure at Stangate in 1871.

Dutic Truly say Ie yet but in words but now you
shall know of Deeds /

Dignitie I longe to knowe the noble state of this daye

Dutic I will greete you the best / Then saye I will
fight all the good & lustie Princes the most
men the women, I will be taken and be
conquered into state, I will be the first of the
all the more I will be compelled to labour

Dignitie You desire to me greatly I desire to knowe the best

Dutic Then saye I will fight all the good people of the
+  be rounde

but anon you shall heare of deedes.

Dignitie. I longe to heare the whole some of this devyse.

Dutie. I will proceade wth the rest. Then they did devyse that all the ydell & lustie roges as well men as woemen shoulde all be taken vp & be convayed into some house where they shoulde have all things necessarie & be compellde to labour.

Dignitie. You delighte me greatly. I desire to heare y^e rest.

Dutie. Then they devysed that all the lazer people shoulde

The Lazars (the loathsome Lazars, botches and sores, p. 6) were a constant annoyance to the Citizens by their "clapping of dishes and ringing of bells" (Stow, 1633, Ed. p. 344), and were an ever-present source of infection.

The following extract from the Christ's Hospital General Account for April, 1553, shows the arrangement made for dealing with them :—

"Payd to the vj Lazarhowses adioynige to the Citie for the herbouringe of the poore whiche haue bene sente them from this howse and from S^t Thomas Hospitall accordinge to suche order as was taken wth the keepers of the said howses, whiche was for euerye poore person that shoulde be sente vnto them by the Gou^rnours of this howse they shoulde be allowed vi^s viii^d a Monethe and payd monthly and euery of the keepers of the sayd howses to thintente they shoulde both charitably and well entreate shuche poore as shoulde be comitted vnto them, and also diligently look vnto them that none of their said poore shoulde come wthin the Citie to begg neyther wthin iij myle therof except only at the Dore of their said howses, euery of them ys allowed yerely xx^s to be payd Quarterly. And this order was taken the xxiiijth day of Septembre 1552. Sythen whiche tyme to this daye is vij monethes and to the said howses haue I payd as maye appeare by the particulers thereof only for the poore xxxiiij^l xiiij^s ij^d and for their haulf yeares fees iij^l. And by the consent of the howse when the ordre was taken eury of them had v^s whiche in the whole was xxx^s. xxxviij^l iij^s ij^d."

be removed out of the streets & Edw. montgomerie
 prayd them to the endes that they shoulde not annoy
 the Kinges subiecte resorting to the Cittie

Dignitie I like the best daye wher King will

Dutie They also sayd yett more, that all the daye
 the poore Cittizens shoulde be made knowne & that
 daye of them shoulde have a notable portion
 according to his necessitie

Dignitie I like well of that daye & prayd of a charitable
 minde

Dutie Now you minste that the Cittizens daye
 to the

be removed out of the streates & have monthly pen^{con}s payde them to the ende that they shoulde not anoye the kings subiects resorting to the Cytte.

Dignitie. I lyke these devyses passing well.

Dutie. They allso devysed yett more, that all the decayed poore Cyttezens shoulde be made knowne & that every of them shoulde have wekelye a pencion according to his necessitie.

Dignitie. I lyke well of that devyse yt proceeded of a charitable mynde.

Dutie. Nowe you maie see that the Cyttezens devysed

to cleanse the Cittie cleane of all sorte of beggers
from tyme to tyme / And because they shoulde not
encrease they shoulde be augmented the number of
poore houses, to the ends they shoulde daily
attende & walke in the streets & at the gates
of the Cittie that no Country beggers shoulde
come in to annoy or putt the Cittie to any
further charge

Dignitie I have good will for you that ye shoulde
beare the charge

Dutie I have also shewed that all lame men
& women shoulde be served & made whole

Shoulde

to cense the Cyttie cleane of all sorts of beggers from tyme to tyme. And because they shoulde not encrease they devysed to augemente the number of theire beadles, to the ende they shoulde dailye attende & wayte in the streates & at the gates of the Cyttie that no Countrey beggers shoulde come yn to anoye or putt the Cyttie to any farther charge.

Dignitie. A very good pollecic for wthout that the rest had bene nothing.

Dutie. There was allso devysed that all lame men & woemen w^{ch} shoulde be cured & made hole

"Beadles."—By the terms of Henry VIII.'s Charter the Corporation were to "find eight persons to be Bedells to bring to the . . . House of the Poors such poor, "sick, aged, and impotent people as shall be found going abroad in the City of "London and the suburbs of the same, not having wherewith to be sustained. "And to repulse and avoid such valiant and sturdy vagabonds and beggars they "shall find daily within the said City and the suburbs of the same." Their wages were fixed at £3 6s. 8d. a year.

shoulde be brought to the house of Labour as last a year
 was not shoulde be brought by your labour
 by proclamation that they shoulde all be brought to
 house of Labour & there kepte until they mighte
 be better provided for

Dignitie This doyle of all the best surplices that there is a
 greate plattforme of a man, whiche if god will
 blesse that Cittie or Countrey wherein they
 god shalbe in vantage in execution, you shal see
 doyle & finally it was a good doyle, but was
 surplices take all these doyles: that I desire
 And now /

Dutie The plattforme that shalbe delivered in
 writing
 Fr.

shoulde be broughte to the house of Labour as allso all the
theves w^{ch} shoulde be acquytted eyther by their booke or
by proclamacon that they shoulde all be broughte to ye
house of labour & there kept vntyll they mighte be better
provided for.

Dignitie. This devyse of all the rest surpassethe here is a perfecte
plattforme of a comon wealthe & god will blesse that
Cittie or Countrie wherein these good accons ar putte in
execucon. You saie this was devysed & truely yt was a
good devyse, but what successe tooke all these devyses :
that I desier to knowe.

Dutie. The plattforme thus drawne was delyvered in

Diamitic

今

Dignitic

wrighting to the L. Maior & courte of Aldermen where yt was generallie well lyked. Wth this booke they delyvered a peticon in wrighting to this effecte that this theirre travaile myghte be putt in execucon & not die in oblyvion.

Dignitie.

This was a good motion & proceaded of a good zeale yt had bene greate pyttie that so good a worcke broughte to so good effecte shoulde so have bene buried.

Dutie.

God stirred vp a greate nomber w^{ch} did prosecute & followe the sute whoe never lefted the L. Maior & Courte of Aldermen tyll they had order to proceade & power gyven them to doe all that was nedefull in that accon.

"Generally well liked."—"The Lord wrought with thee, and gave thee the
"consent of the brethren," i.e., the Aldermen.—Ridley's farewell to the Citizens.

Dignitic I like very much of this service. I read & praise you.

[illegible]

Dignitie. I lyke very well of this decree. Proceade I praie you.

Dutie. These that had fyrste drawen this platte chose as many vnto them of Aldermen & other grave Cyttezens as made up the full number of xxx^{tie} persons & chose officers to attende vppon them to warne theire meetings w^{ch} comonly they did every daie vntill they had broughte this worcke vnto perfecte rypenes.

Dignitie. What was the nexte thing these xxx^{tie} persons tooke in hande.

Dutie. These xxx^{tie} persons devysed to sende precepts to every Alderman & to the Wardeines of every Companye to

"Thirty persons."—"Of the Governors. Those to whom the whole charge "and government shall be committed, as well of this House of Occupations, as "also of the other Hospitals, are 30 in number, whereof 6 are Aldermen,—and 2 of "the same 6 shall always be elected of those that have been Mayors of the City,— "and 24 Citizens of London who shall be named and elected of the whole City."—*Bridewell Petition.*

Excellie good Barren of doory mude & fye mude
 of doory Company brought in fene report of fye
 of doory of the fute of the pene

Dignitie It is not to be doubted but the number mude grette

Dutie The number mude grette indaba 26 fye 2 pene
 viz:

Of fye mude grette	300
Of fye mude grette	200
Of fye mude grette	350
Of fye mude grette	400
Of fye mude grette	650
Of fye mude grette	200

The mude number of 26 fye 2 pene
 to be of 26 fute mude mude fute mude 2160

Cytie the Aldermen of every Ward & the Wardenes of every Company broughte in their reportes severally of every of the sortes of the poore.

Dignitie. It is not to be doubted but the number was greate.

Dutie. The number was greate indeede as shall appeare, viz. :—

Of ffatherles children	.	.	.	.	.	300
Of Sore & sicke psons	.	.	.	.	.	200
Of poore men overburdened w th their children						350
Of aged persons	.	.	.	.	.	400
Of decayed householders	.	.	.	.	.	650
Of ydell vagabondes	.	.	.	.	.	200

The whole number ys as yt appeareth to be of

all sortes w^{ch} requyred present relefe . . . 2100 (sic)

Dignitie Some was yt possible that this rittie Counte
be so overgawded wth your people /

Dutic For wante of expensur of the lardes by un-
ligent governmente as yt shal hereafter appere
in the discourse of this p^{re}sent tyme

Dignitie Ande I praye you shewe me howe ye yt possible
to raise sufficient matter to redde the p^{re}sent
necessitie of all these sortes of vices /

Dutic I will shewe you what somes of money was
raysed & by what meanes of yt please yo^r to
attende the ordering /

Dignitie Will my charge & to thank you to

Dignitie. Howe was yt possible that this Cittie shoulde be so overchardged wth poore people.

Datie. Ffor wante of execucon of good lawes & by neckligente governemente as It shall hereafter appeare in the discourse of this present tyme

Dignitie. Nowe I praie you showe me howe ys yt possible to rayse sufficient matter to releve the present necessitie of all those sortes of poore.

Dutie. I will shewe you what somes of money was raysed & by what meanes yf yt please yo^u to attende the hearing.

Dignitie. Wth all my harte & I thancke you to

Dutic That ^{the} xxijth of June did comonly mete every one in
 the inner chamber in the Guildhall where they
 firste beganne good to becommen^{ed} by the shroob
 & agreed to proffesse upon every of them shroob 2
 pound all some of money according to his callinge
 2 billiter some 20th some 10th some more some less
 & gave unto the shroob granted from the shroob of three
 newe shroob signified unto the 20th of June
 the shroob some at that tyme taken up in proffesse
 unto 74th or thereabouts

Dignitie If by this good beginninge

Dutic That the followinge daye the shroob very good shroob
 after this the xxijth of June did comonly mete every one in
 shroob into three partes agreeing to divide the
 rittie

Dutie. These xxxth persons did comonly mete every daie in the inner chamber in the Gvildhall where they fyrste thoughte good to begynne wth themselves & agreed to presse vppon every of them selves a severall some of money according to his calling & abillitie, some 20[£], some 10[£], some more, some lesse.

There was allso graunted them the fynes of twoe w^{ch} were chosen Shiriffs w^{ch} was 200[£] so y^t the whole some at that tyme taken vp in presse was 748[£] or there abouts.

Dignitie. I lyke this good begining well.

Dutie. That w^{ch} followed had allso very good successe. Ffor after this these xxxth persons devyded them selves into twoe partes agreing to devyde the

"*Sheriffs' Fines.*"—By Order of Court of Common Council, 6th September, 1552, of £500 received as Fines for refusing to take the office of Sheriff from John Crymes, Clothworker, Thomas Clayton, Baker, and John Brown, Mercer, £200 was assigned to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and £100 to Christ's Hospital.

— mittie bedroene teem g to alle all the proceesors
mynters, reuerendement of Exemen of the
or foure of the better sort of every shryffe
before teem, to the ende to p[ro]vide teem that
they shoulde d[is]cuss on the west of the shryffe-
mers to a f[ur]ther benedolour of m[er]chely p[er]mion
and to that effecte they delyvered f[ur]ther
a very f[ur]re mittie & laboured ord[er] being
printed out, they gave to every proceesor and
mynter the better to instructe & p[ro]vide the
people in every shryffe to the lyberallye

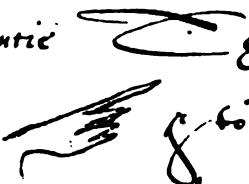
Dignitie I ran & sawe bye below that the benedolour of
London only rende up to a competent sume to the
surge & number.

Dutic

1593

Cittie betwene them & to calle all the preachers mynisters, churchewardaines & sydemen & wth three or foure of the better sorte of every paryshe before them to the ende to perswade them that they shoulde drawe on the rest of their paryshoners to a francke benevolence & wekely pencion. And to that effecte they delyvered therewth a very fyne wittie & learned oracon being printed wth they gave to every preacher and mynister the better to instructe & perswade the people in every paryshe to gyve lyberallye.

Dignitie. I can hardlye beleve that the benevolence of London only could ryse to a compotent ~~some~~ to releve suche a number.

Dutic  Every daye also that your Honour be happye
 to have your grace and favour one to the other
 of the more grace of your grace
 bounden to that good worke / Every man
 also be happye to the wisdom of every
 company to the same efforts in the same
 number brought in great sum of money, for
 men good frankly the more and so generally
 more liked the more also at which time
 did continually provide the people to the glory
 all so that money came in abundantly /

Dignitie It is a joyfull thinge to see by that the people
 were so ready to give their money to
 good worke . /

Dutic

H.

Datie. They devysed allso that there shoulde be boxes provyded & to every Inholder there was delyvered one to the ende y^t they mighte gather of their ghests their benevolence to that good worcke. There were allso boxes delyvered to the Wardeines of everye Companie to the same effecte w^{ch} in the ende a nomber broughte in greate somes of money, for men gave franckly the worcke was so generally well lyked : the preachers allso at Pawles crosse did contynually perswade the people to gyve lyberally so that money came in abundantlye.

ignitie. It is a ioyfull thinge to heare that the people were so readye to gyve their moneye to so good a worcke.

Untill they should provide further / They shall be
duly set downe honeste Coupsellors in London &
should also be byll printed wherein should be
a glass so mynded to be open for his name
& for his share of monye by some way
to be /

Th. H. doo friendlye & poorelye ymagine
yourselfe to be payde towarde the service
of the house for the poore
towards the maintenance & continuance of the
same poore

These bylls shal be made & printed & sende
to the remembrance of the said byll
should deliver to the honeste Coupsellors
of the parlyament by some man to sett downe
his

Dutle. They proceeded farther. There was a devyse that every honest housholder in London shoulde have a byll prynted wherein there was a glasse wyndowe lefte open for his name & for his some of moneye the tenure whereof is this.

T. W. doe franckly gyve & freely graunte foorthewth to be payde towards the ereccon of the houses for the poore & wekely towards the mainten^unce and continuance of ye same poore. . . .

These bylles thus made & prynted were delyvered to the churchwardains to the ende that they should delyver them to the honest householders of the paryshe & every man to sett downe

" *Adevyse*," &c.—"This month of August (1552) began the great provision "for the poor in London, towards the which every man was contributory, and gave "certain money in hand, and covenanted to give a certain weekly."—Howes' Stow, p. 608.

his done name and his some what he wanted give
presently & make his

Dignitie His was a fine device & heere must needs be
a great some of money

Dutie Upon the returne of these boxes by lles &
bondolomres & doore being entered into a fine
backe by the Clarke then these were ^{his} present
moved the L. in his court of Aldermen
to sett downe these bondolomres, with the
& the gave an hundred pounde & so these
Lands with the Courtie was purgast of
him with Lande was turned over to
Thomas Hospitall

his owne name and his some what he woulde gyve presently & wekelye.

Dignitie. This was a fyne devyse & there must nedes ryse a greate some of moneye.

Dutie. Uppon the retourne of these boxes bylles & benevolences & every thing entred into a faire booke by the Clarcke then these xxxth persons moved the L. Maior & Courte of Aldermen to sett downe theire benevolence, w^{ch} they did & they gave an hundrethe pownds & 50th a yere Lande w^{ch} the Cyttie had purchased of y^e king w^{ch} Lande was tourned over to St. Thomas Hospitall.

"Land," &c.—On 11th August, 1562, it was agreed that the Savoy and certain other lands originally given to the 3 Hospitals should be turned over to St. Thomas' Hospital, in whose possession they have since remained.

Dignitie If the 2^d of June appeared that the first man took
in June /

Dutic After the first 200th of June appeared the Lord
Major & Council of Aldermen to the House
of Commons for the request of the first
poor people who was willingly granted /

Dignitie The first House of Commons /

Dutic The House of Commons of the late dissolved
Greyfriars who House at the first time stood under
the empty, only in number of the first of the first
House of Commons all might the first of the first
House of Commons under all the first of the first

of the first

Dignitie. I see all things prospered that these good men tooke in hande.

Dutie. After this these xxx^{tie} persons prayed the Lorde Maior & Courte of Aldermen to have houses appoynted for the receyte & harboring of these poore people w^{ch} was willingly graunted.

Dignitie. What houses were theye.

Dutie. The one was the house of the late dissolved Greyffriers w^{ch} house at that tyme stood voyde & emptie, only a number of hoores & Roges harbored therein all nighte, the other was y^e house w^{ch} wee nowe call St. Thomas

hospital w^{ch} house was empty & long time
 + lying in Christ's hospital there was one Thomas
 Byrket of Christ's house & w^{ch} was
 the Governor's compound & bought all his tables
 boards & other things & was the first
 inventory of w^{ch} things the Governor
 made when he bought house & things for his
 Church.

Digmitic These houses were very convenient for singing
 & prayer but I think they were far out
 3 of reason.

Duties These were sung out of reason & purpose
 3 these were ^{the} best of singing & it was to make

Roger

Hospitall wth house stode voyde & emptie a long tyme saving in Chrystes Hospitall there laie one Thomas Bryckett Vicar of Chrystes churche wth whome the Governo^r compounded & boughte all his tables beadsteads & other things whereof there is an Inventorye of whose lodging the Governo^r made them a compting house & lodging for their Clarcke.


Dignitie. These houses were very convenient for suche a purpose but I thincke they were farre oute of repacons.

Dutie. Yea they were sumwhat oute of repacon & therefore these xxxth persons thoughte yt good to make

Thomas Birkhed, by the Letters Patent of Henry VIII. dated 27th December, 1547, was appointed "the first original and modern Vicar" of the newly-formed Parish of Christ Church, Newgate Street, and was to have a fit habitation and a yearly pension of £26 13s. 4d.


On 4th March, 1553, the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital agreed that he be granted £6 13s. 4d. quarterly for life "for his house which he had within "Christ's Hospital."

"At the suppression of the Monasteries, the Monastery of the Franciscans or "Gray friars escaped the fury by the protection or mediation of what good Angel "incarnate I know not. But surely it was God's good will it should stand."
—Howes' Stow, p. 982.

 regent of officers, so that you shall be appointed
to be Treasurer of Christe Hospital in the
next year after the death of the said Sir John
regent to be Treasurer of St Thomas's
Hospital in the Easter term next after the death
of the said Sir John of London

They have agreed that forthwith, each of the
said parties be required to make such order
to receive the same

They have ordered that St Thomas's Hospital
shall be made able to pay £ 1000 0 300
pennies,

 They have ordered that Christe Hospital
shall be made able to pay £ 1000 0 500
pennies /

choyce of Officers, so that there was chosen to be Treasurer of Chrysts hospitall Mr. Roe w^{ch} was after L. Maior. There was allso chosen to be Treasurer of S^t Thomas Hospitall Mr. Chester whoe allso afterwarde was L. Maior of London.

They allso agreed that forthwth these twoe houses shoulde be repayred & made swete and redye to receyve the poore.

They allso ordered that S^t Thomas Hospitall should be made able to harbo' & receave 300 persons.

They allso ordered that Chrystes Hospitall shoulde be made redye to harbo' and receave 500 persons.

Sir Thomas Rowe, Knt., Merchant Taylor, Lord Mayor 1568, was apparently offered the Treasurership, but did not accept the post, as the Account Books of Christ's Hospital show that Richard Grafton was the first Treasurer.

As the M^r Chappell one of the xxiith of the
 last year in to the 500 ffeatherbeds
 500 yarde of Cretins to the under the
 featherbeds & the many blanket & the yonfame
 of the of the to be allowed for the same
 upon the of the of the the many the of the
 some to the of the same make

The same also appointed to the of the
 of the of the to be the of the of the
 of the of the of the of the / m.

The same for the of the	Stephen Cobbo	The same for of the of the	George Doolan
	John Blondell		Henry of the
	Thomas Long		Thomas of the
	Thomas Bluntlett		William of the
	Thomas Eaton		M ^r of the
	King of the		John of the

Allso M^r Callthroppe one of the xxxth persons tooke vppon him to provyde 500 featherbedds & 500 padds of Strawe to laie vnder the featherbedds & as manye blanketts & a thousande paire of shetes to be allowed for the same when he had furnyshed as many as shoulde come to a thousand marcks.

There was allso appoynted to eache of these houses Surveyo^r to see the worckes goe forwards whose names hereafter ensue. Viz.

These were for Xristes Hospital.	Stephen Cobbe	George Tedlowe
	John Blondell	Henry Ffyssher
	Thomas Lodge	Thomas Hunte
	Thomas Bartlett	William Petersone
	Thomas Eaton	Mr. Essex
	Richarde Grafton	John Sawyer

Stephen Cobb, Haberdasher; Thomas Lodge, Grocer, Lord Mayor 1562; Thomas Bartlett, Stationer; and Richard Grafton, Grocer, were among the first Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

It is also ordered that a proclamation should be made
to be made all persons beggers

For all the order of the men of the church
should be made unto London that they should not
the church allowing them certain persons of the
bills of the church of the church of the church
for the purpose of the church

Dignitie If you make reports of the names of the
good persons for truly I am appointed to be
more appointed of God to accomplish his good
works

Dutie After all the church meetings, to be, to be, to be
travellers shall be the church of the church of the church
and shall be the church of the church of the church
make

It was also ordered that a proclamacon should be made to avoyde all forreine beggers.

They also tooke order wth the men of the Lazar houses nere vnto London that they should not anoye the Cytie allowing them certaine pencions & tooke bands of the Governo^r of those Lazar houses for performance of coven^{ts}.

Dignitie. I praie you make reporte of the names of these good Governo^r, for truely I am perswaded that they were appointed of god to accomplyshe this good worcke.

Dutie. After all these theire metings, toyles, paines and traveiles taken, the houses grewe nowe to be in readynes & furnyshed wth all manner of nessaries

Foreign beggars, i.e., beggars from without the City.

mete & concordment w^{ch} shal be for the Govern^{or} meeting
at the Guildhall agreed together to make all in the
Compting house made for the Govern^{or} in August
hospital on the 21st day of October 1552/ At
the 1st time & place the next names go
after followeth viz.

Mr Martin Bowes	John Braden
Aldermen Mr Andrew Judde	William Egoster
Mr John Olyve	Thomas Stodge
Mr Hardie	George Wood
Mr Hedwette	John Blundell

Thomas Bartlett
 Clement Mares
 William Crompton
 John Chappin
 Mr Lomte.

mete and convenient.

Whereuppon the Governo^r meeting at the Gvildhalle agreed together to mete all in the Compting house made for the Governo^r in Chrystes Hospitall on the vith daie of October 1552. At w^{ch} tyme and place they mette whose names hereafter followe. Viz.

Aldermen.	S ^r Martyn Bowes	John Browne
	S ^r Andrewe Judde	William Chester
	S ^r John Olyve	Thomas Lodge
	M ^r Jarveis	Guye Waed
	M ^r Hewetts	John Blundell
	Thomas Bartletts	
	Clement Newce	
	William Crompton	
	John Callthroppe	
	M ^r Lonne	

M^r Lychard
 Walter Spunge
 Thomas ffonton
 Henry ffonton
 Jofeph ffonton
 Thomas Lork
 M^r Ebor
 Thomas Eaton

Richard Hill
 George Doddero
 Thomas Lunt
 William Peterfon
 Edward Wright
 John Winkler
 Richard Craston

Ho: 17. Thefe governors have made determined to make
 regent of regent officers not, founte fount in
 the first hospital and first regent regent
 and Thomas Elston, regent regent
 regent of London being a regent regent
 regent regent to fount fount fount in fount
 not, not one regent regent /

Dignitic The regent regent of regent regent

regent

M ^r Heywarde	Richarde Hill
Walter Younge	George Toedlowe
Thomas Ffenton	Thomas Hunte
Henry Ffyssher	William Peterson
Jesper Ffyssher	Edwarde Wythers
Thomas Locke	John Vickers
M ^r Essexe	Richarde Grafton
Thomas Eaton	

to fo. 17. These Governo^r thus mette determyned to make choyce
of theire Officers wth shoulde serve in Chrystes Hospitall.
And fyrste they began wth one Thomas Cleaton whoe was
chosen Shyriffe of London being a baker wth whome they
compounded to sette owte his fyne in breade wth was one
hundredth powndes.

Digniti Truely a grave company of wyse men as yt

Appointed by their writings

Duties They also under their names of all other officers
not more than to be in the in the house
to attend upon the children.

under the of John Dinkers was to be yearly for his wages & for his
in the house of 1 $\frac{2}{2}$ h. 13-4

Charles John Watson was to be yearly for his wages 10-0-0

Edward William Smeeth was to be yearly for his wages 6-13-4

Butler Thomas Watson was to be yearly for his wages 6-13-4

under the of William Bemo was to be yearly for his wages 2-0-0

Book Anthony Jackson was to be yearly for his wages 2-0-0

Wenters (John Smeeth & John Smeeth)
was to be yearly for his wages to be of the year 6-0-0
under the of his wages

under the of John Watson was to be yearly for his wages 15-0-0

appeareth by their proceedings.

Duties. They also made their choyce of all other officers w^{ch} were thought mete to serve in that house & to attende vppon the children. Viz.

		<i>Li</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wardeine of ye house.	John Vickers whoe had yerelye for his paines & service a gowne clothe of . . .	2	13	4
Clarke.	John Watson whose fee and lyverye was .	10	0	0
Stewarde.	William Smoothing whose fee was yerely .	6	13	4
Buttler.	Thomas Mason whose yerely fee was . .	6	13	4
Under- buttler.	William Benne whose yerely fee was . .	2	0	0
Cooke.	Anthonye Ideson whose yerely fee was . .	8	0	0
Porters.	John Saepschead & John Fforeskeue whose yerely fee was to eache of them w th their lyveryes	6	0	0
Gramer Schoole Mayster.	John Robynson whose yerely fee was . .	15	0	0

John Watson was Clerk and Writing Master until his death in October, 1562. He was buried at Christ Church, 1st November, 1562, and a Pension was granted by the Governors to his Widow.

Most of these names appear in the first List of Salaries paid in June, 1553.

Warden.—This intended appointment did not come into effect. It was modelled on that of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the celebrated Thomas Vicary or Vicars (Sergeant Surgeon to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth) was Warden at a like fee.

Robert Balthorp.—The following Epitaph was inscribed on his Monument in St. Bartholomew's Church: "Here Robert Balthrop lies interred, To Elizabeth our Queen, Who Sergeant of the Chirurgeons sworn Neere 30 years hath been. "He died at 69 of years, December 9th the day, The year of grace 800 twice, "Deducting 9 away."

Gravice Vicer James Schmeiderer most gracely for wds - 10-0-0.

A Deacon John Whitson most gracely for wds - 3-6-8

Excolomistors Thomas Dwyer and Thomas Cuthbert
for the rectory
A. D. C. most gracely for the salary of term - 2-13-4

A Rector John A. Dwyer of the rectory most gracely for wds - 2-13-4

Chirurgians Robert Balthrop most gracely for wds - 13-6-8

Chirurgians Henry Bidmore most gracely for wds - 4-0-0

A Barber John Charles most gracely for wds - 2-0-0

A Dayler Robert Carter most gracely for wds - 2-13-4

The rectory Henry Thompson Charles most gracely for wds - 2-0-0

The rectory Thomas Dwyer most gracely for wds - 0-10-0

		<i>Li</i>
Gramer vsher.	Jeames Seamer whose yerely fee was . . .	10 0 0
A Teacher to write.	John Watson whose yerelye fee was . . .	3 6 8
Schoole- maisters for the Petties A,B,C.	Thomas Lowes and Thomas Cutts whose yerelye fees to each of them . . .	2 13 4
A Scoole- maister for Musicke.	A Teacher of pricksonge whose yerely fee was . . .	2 13 4
Chirurgione.	Robte Ballthroppe whose yerely fee was . . .	13 6 8
Chirurgione.	Henry Browne whose yerely fee was . . .	4 0 0
A Barbor.	John Staples whose yerely fee was . . .	2 0 0
A Taylor.	Robte Cooke whose yerelye fee was . . .	2 13 4
The coale keeper.	Trongon Charaley whose yerelye fee was . . .	2 0 0
The mason sealer.	Thomas Lucas whose yerely fee was . . .	10 0

These were also amended more beneficially by
 making also amended by which the
 prince was then greater than before

Edward the 1st King of England for the 1st of 1-6-8

Matron Agnes of the 1st of 1-6-8
 the 1st of 1-6-8

Elizabeth the 1st of 1-6-8
 the 1st of 1-6-8

The Duke of the 1st of 1-6-8

The Duke of the 1st of 1-6-8
 the 1st of 1-6-8

The Duke of the 1st of 1-6-8
 of the 1st of 1-6-8

There were allso encreased more Beadelles & their wages was allso encreased by reason that their pains was then greater then before.

		<i>Li</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Governo ^r	Mr. Vickers whose yerely fee was . . .	1	6	8
Matron.	Agnes Sexton whose yerely fee was besyde a lyverey and 18 ^d a weke for hir boorde .	3	6	8
System.	xxv th and every of them had yerelye for their severall fees xl ^s & a lyverey and xvi pence a weke for their boorde wages			
The Bruer.	John Wasse had for his yerelye fee . . .			
	The Sextone of Chrystes church had for his attendance yerelye	1	0	0
	The Governo ^r did allso make the like choice of			

officers for E^t Zgon 26 hospital most greatly for
went 26 followe on:

Hospitaler M^r William M^ruffette most greatly for wth 10-0-0

Elmer John M^rurley most greatly for wth 0-10-0

Edward Kingdon M^rago most greatly for wth 0-6-10

Mittler John Wyllsmont most greatly for wth 0-5-0

Wade M^r William M^runderwood most greatly for wth 0-8-0

Chirurgians

John Enderby
M^redmo John
John Enderby
John Sprygo
John Parker
John Enderby

Waggon

Officers for St. Thomas Hospitall whose yerelye fees
were as followe. Viz.

		<i>Li</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Hospitteler.	William Morsette whose yerely fee was .	10	0	0
Clarcke.	John Marleye whose yerely fee was .	10	0	0
Stewarde.	Richarde Maye whose yerely fee was .	6	13	0
Buttler.	John Pyllsworthe whose yerely fee was .	5	0	0
Cooke.	William Underwood whose yerely fee was .	8	0	0
Chirurgions.				

John Enderbye

Mathewe Johnson

John Anderson

John Sheryffe

John Parker

John Sturbutts

All the surgeons on foot for the
charge of the town for the year 15-0-0
foot yearly

The of the town and the children taken and received
into the house to the number of the children and
ingetie as also the aged & lame into St. James
Hospital to the number of 260 / A number of the
children being taken from the Dunsell (which is
now to be made & made being & to 2 years Dunsell
Dunsell Dunsell ingetie & so by the way of the year 1500 & after
in the Hospital of St. James / And a number of the
lame the children in St. James Hospital as of the
aged & lame in St. James Hospital number
which is duly taken the children were absent
that the children might be able to go to the town
unhindered so that a number of the children were

X to for. 16

All these were Chirurgions whoe had eache of *Li s. d.*
them for their severall fees yerelye . . . 15 0 0

The officers thus chosen & the children taken and
receaved into the house to the number of three hundrethe
and eightie as allso the aged & lame into S^t Thoms
hospitall to the number of 260 A number of the
children being taken from the dunghill when they came
to swete and cleane keping & to a pure dyett dyed
downe righte & so lykewyse the poore aged & other
in the hospitalles dyed. And a number of them aswell
the children in Chrystes hospitall as of the Aged and
lame in St. Thomas hospitall woulde watche duely when
the porters were absent that they mighte steale oute &
falle to their olde occupa^{con} so that a number of them
were sharply

to fol. 18.

"*The children . . . received into the House,*" &c.—From Howes' Stow (p. 608) we learn that the 23rd November, 1552, was the exact date of the first admission both into Christ's and St. Thomas' Hospitals.

"*Dunghill*" = dustheap (c.f. "a dunghill of seacoale ashes."—Stow 1633 Ed. p. 180).

"*Dyed downe righte.*"—c. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," pp. 47-48. The earliest Register shows a very high rate of mortality, but the death rate throughout London in Tudor times was terrible. Out of an estimated population of 120,000, 7,830 died in 1578, *i.e.*, 65 per 1,000; and 6,762 in 1582, *i.e.*, 56 per 1,000, while in 1593 it was upwards of 140 per 1,000 (c. Creighton's History of Epidemics in Britain).

þing I had before they could be brought to abide in
the boundes of thyne house / Thus I shewde my
memorie shortly / no sette downe the order & manner
of thy beginning of thy house / Thyne wordes
related mostly by persons to thy number of
of conduct; & thyne house /

Dignitie I muste shewly to thank you / for you have taken
great paines & if order in all my life time
shewde my thyng to be more delighted in you
thyne of reports.

Dutic Thyne report of my more than I will
delight in to you as briefly as I may /

Dignitie I will not be unthankfull to you for thyne
great paines & trouble /

Dutic
of duty

punyshed before they coulde be broughte to abyde wthin the boundes of theire houses. Thus I have as my memorye serveth me sette downe the order & manner of the beginning of these houses. There were allso releved wekely by pencions to the number of vi hundreth decayed housholders.

Dignitie. I most hartely thancke you for you have taken greate paines & I never in all my lyfe tyme hearde any thing that more delighted me then this yo^r reporte

Dutie. There resteth yet much more w^{ch} I will delyver vnto you as brefely as I maie.

Dignitie. I will not be vnthanckfull to you for this your greate paines & traveile.

"Sharply punished."—The punishment is not recorded, but we know that anyone who escaped from Bridewell and was re-taken as a vagrant was to be "whipped at the cart's tail, and on a repetition, to be treated as a rogue of the first degree and have his ear bored," and at the third offence to be used as a felon. (Bridewell Royal Hospital, p. 48.)

"Pensions."—The care of the aged was, and is, as much the object of Christ's Hospital as the care of the young. Although the general funds are no longer applicable for this purpose, upwards of 1,300 aged pensioners are now paid out of special funds devised or given, mostly by the Governors, for the relief of the blind and various classes of people.

Yt dothe me good to heare you so delighted wth so longe & tedious a historie & because I perceave you take pleasure in yt I will performe as muche as my poore knowledge will permytte me.

During this tyme the Beadelles were very busie & dilligente to clense the streates & lanes of Roges, beggers & of other forreine poore.

There was allso for the poore children of the free scoole a place made to dispute wth the schollers of other free schooles & sylver pennies & garlands provyded towards the rewarding of suche as best deserved. This was fyrste erected by S^r William Chester to encourage the poore children to learning & after promyse was made by S^r Martyn Boes to gyve yerely mainten^{ance} for the continuance of yt but his mynde alltered & so yt came to nothing.

"A place made to dispute with the scholars of other free schools," &c.—Prior to the Dissolution these disputations were held in the Priory of St. Bartholomew, and revived for a year or two in the Cloister, *i.e.*, the "Garden," of Christ's Hospital, where the best Scholars (those still of St. Anthonie's School) were rewarded with Bows and Arrows of silver given to them by Sir Martin Bowes.—Stow, 1633, Ed. p. 64.

"The Town Ditch."—Begun in 1211 and finished in 1213, this formed a Moat 200 feet broad round the City Wall. Stow says that it was "now of late neglected" and forced either to a very narrow and filthy channel, or altogether stopped up "for gardens planted and houses builded thereon."

A strip 890 feet long and about 80 feet broad was leased to the Governors by the Corporation of London, the first lease being for 50 years at 12^s per year. Much of this was let by the Governors; part was "a Burienge Place bothe for y^e children of this House and Hospitall and for Christes Church Parishe, called "after y^e name of y^e Hempe Yarde"; and part was "a Yard called or known as the Town Ditch being a place of recreation for the children of this House and "for the laying of Timber." (Christ's Hospital Register of Lands.)

Diagnose



٥٢

Dignitie. The furnytüre of these twoe houses wth wainescott
beadsteads & A thousande featherbeds ii thousande paire
of sheetes wth coverletts & blancketts accordingly coule
not but ryse to a marveilous chardge besydes the making
& repairing of the houses.

Dutie. You have graceously consydered of the chardge wth
indeede surmounted farre the receyte wth was a lytle vnder
3000⁴¹ but god so wroughte in the harte of a number of
good men, that some men buylded and vawted the towne
dytche at their owne proper costs & chardges. And
other there were that boughte featherbedds, coverletts,
shetes, blanckets, sherts & smocks & disbursed greate
somes of moneye wth never came to any publicque
accoumpte so that god in secrete broughte greate things
to passe in

the endowments of this foundation /

Dignitie Truly it was the only merits of God & begunne
in a blessed time /

Dutie It doth appere so, for that the virtuous regna-
king Edward the first had more the first
begetters of this foundation, giving lands of
the foundation of this good works and of himself
commanded to be made according to the
his end that all the hymen belonging to the
regiment in London should be brought and bound
to the service for the use of the necessary
sufficient for the communion. And the same
Sundered for the mystery & Charles the
hymen did great service in the service of the
in the service of the hospital where the same
is now

the advauncement^e of this fowndacon.

Dignitie. Truely yt was the only worcke of god & begonne in a blessed tyme.

Dutie. Yt dothe appeare so, for that the vertuous prynce king Edward^e whose godly lres were the fyrste begetters of this fowndacon, having knowledge of the forwardnes of this good worcke did of himselfe comaunde warrante to be made wherevnto he sett his hande that all the lynn^en belonging to the churches in London shoulde be broughte & delyvered to the governo^r for the vse of these poore, reserving sufficient for the comunion table wth towells & Surplyces for the mynysters & Clarckes, w^{ch} lynn^en did great service in those causes & especiall in S^t Thomas hospitall where the Aged, lame

"Linen belonging to the Churches in London."—In a memo. in Cecil's hand of matters to be transacted at a Council on 24th November, 1552, is the following item: "To move the Ks Ma^{tie} that the newe hospit in Lōdō maye haue of ye Ks "gyft the lynn^es of y^e Church^e in London." (State Papers (Domestic) Edward VI., Vol. 15, No. 51.)

& sore people were to be cured.

Dignitie. These twoe worthie houses ar perfectly performed : the children w^{ch} ar the Rootes of beggerye ar provyded for, the lame & aged ar removed, so that nowe there resteth only the thirde house for the lustie Roges & ydell vagabonds.

Dutie. Att this present the Cyttie was unprovided of suche a house notwthstanding to accomplyshe that w^{ch} was promysed they cleansed the streates of ydell men & woemen. And as the tyme served theye broughte them into that parte of Chrystes hospitall w^{ch} is nowe the schoolemaysters house where they were kepte from doing any farther harme allthoughe not ymployed to any occupacons

"*Idle men and women.*"—For many years adults continued to be admitted into Christ's Hospital. (c. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 39.)

for the place served not / but the rentyned not
 longe for shortly after the death to make man
 to the king in the for the cause of Brydewell and
 in short tyme the obtoyned / the manner given
 stanes the proof I will with donation making
 as the provided because the in the rentyned
 the whole substance of the land of the
 foundation /

Dignitie The of all the rest of the to the /

Dutic The was a few supplicacion made to be delivred
 to the king in the name of the same the
 was appointed to be at the delivry of the
 the most names hereafter enserued viz
 Mr Doctor Wyndley Bysshop of Lond

the under

N

for the place served not. but this contynued not longe
for shortly after they devysed to make meanes to the
king's ma^{tie} for the house of Brydewell w^{ch} in shorte tyme
they obteyned. the manner & circumstances thereof I
will putt downe in wrighting as yt proceeded because
therein was conteyned the whole substance of the cause of
all the fowndacon.

Dignitie. That of all the rest I desier to heare.

Dutie. There was a fyne supplicacon made to be delyvered to
the kinge in the name of the poore & there was
appoynted to be at the delyverye thereof theye whose
names hereafter ensewe, viz.

Mr. Docto^r Rydley Bysshop of London

<p> <i>S^r Martyn Boob</i> <i>S^r Rowland Hill</i> <i>S^r Andrew Judd</i> <i>S^r John Gressham</i> <i>S^r John Olyde</i> <i>M^r William Gyles</i> </p>	<p> <i>M^r Lodge</i> <i>M^r Brome</i> <i>M^r Mawg</i> <i>M^r Blundell</i> <i>M^r Bartlett</i> <i>M^r Grafton</i> </p>
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This supplication was delivered by the Bysse
 of London to the King in his inner closet at
 Westminster upon the sixth of the last
 October in the twentieth year of the said King's
 Majesty for his private consideration in that good
 private

A Copie of the same supplication

For these causes sake ingere desire most
 dread sovereign Lord with the most humble
 and frendles people beseege your gracious Ma^{ty}
 to vouchsafe us your grace of mercy and compassion

S ^r Martyn Boes	M ^r Lodge
S ^r Rowland Hill	M ^r Broome
S ^r Andrewe Judde	M ^r Marche
S ^r John Gressham	M ^r Blondell
S ^r John Olyve	M ^r Bartletts
M ^r William Chester	M ^r Grafton

This supplicacon was delyvered by the Bysshoppe of London to the king in his inner clossett at Westmynster vppon his knees wth a learned oracon in the comendacons of the L Maior & Cyttezens for theire forwardenes in that good worcke.

A Coppie of y^e same supplicacon.

Ffor Jhesus Chrystes sake righte deare & moste dread soveraigne Lorde. Wee the myserable sore sicke & frendless people beseche yo^r gracious ma^{tie} to cast vppon vs yo^r eyes of mercye & compassion

Moste noble by the myghtie operation of Almightye
the Cytyens of London shew all readywillingly
& tenderly looked vppon that they shew not only
gived helpe for the multitude & distressed & the
vertuous education & bringing up of the myghty
& more children but also shew in the same most
affitable & welcome manner for the continuing
of the same in the same by the same manner
not shall no more fall into that fytful ynde
of distress, nor will the same leader of the
into beggary & all mystrye but from somefowre
shall walk in that fytful fytful of the same
is the same begger of all the same
& honestie / But altho (moste gracious Lord)
the same shall find favour in the eyes of the same
all the same shall find favour in the eyes of the same
from that wretched state cannot be attained

Whoe nowe by the mightie operacon of Almighty god the Cyttezens of London have all readie so lovingly & tenderly looked vppon that they have not only provided healpe for o^r malladies & diseases & the vertuous educacon & bringing vpp of o^r myserable & poore children butt also have in a readynes moste proffitable & wholesome occupacons for the contynuing of vs & o^r in godly exercyse, by Reason whereof wee shall no more falle into that fylthie puddle of ydellnes, w^h was the mother & leader of vs into beggerye & all myschefe, but from henceforthe shall walke in that freshe fyelde of exercyse w^h is the guyder & begetter of all wealthe vertue & honestie. But alas (moste gracious Lorde) excepte wee fynde favo^r in the eies of yo^r ma^{tie} all this theire traveile & o^r hope of delyverance from that wretched & vile estate cannot be attained

for larks of garb & lading / And therefore most
gracious sovereigne let us be speaking in Christes
name & for Christes sake & also our selves
as yett we are no longer in Christes
for larks of garb & yett & also for our selves
we are no longer in Christes
remedy made / Our firste moste deare sovereigne
is for one of your houses called Brydewell & being no
doubte better come to for us to lark of your
all to enjoy, of our lark to the same for our
lark & our selves sake / but we are no longer
members of & our selves Christes, but by him
moste humbly shew to your grace in & our
name Jesus Christe yett we are for his sake
& for our selves yett we are shew to your grace
& all your faithful comons of your realms in

standing

for lacke of harboꝝ & lodging. And therefore o moste gracious soveraigne heare vs speaking in Chrystes name & for Chrystes sake have compassion vppon vs that wee maie lye no longer in the streates for lacke of harboꝝ & that oꝝ olde sore of ydellnes maie neyther longer vexee vs nor greve the comon weale. Oure sute moste deare soveraigne is for one of yoꝝ houses called Brydewell A thing no doubte bothe vnmete for vs to aske of yoꝝ ma^{tie} & allso to enioye, yf wee asked the same for oꝝ sinfull lyving & vnworthines sake, but wee as the poore members of oꝝ savioꝝ Jhesus Chryste, sent by him, moste humbly sue to yoꝝ grace in oꝝ saide Maister's name Jhesus Chryste that wee for his sake & for the service that he hathe done to yoꝝ grace & all the faythfull Comons of yoꝝ Realme in

spending his most deare & precious blood for you
 & his most worthy in reward at y^e m^{ch} ^{his} stand
 upon to his members w^{ch} of his great mercy
 & acceptance & acceptance in o^r behalfs as granted
 & given to him selfe & his same y^e Eucharist
 as a most acceptable y^este & sweet oblacion
 offered unto him & his mother but ye doon
 o^r fader myghter & fader w^{ch} all ready galy
 rationed y^e m^{ch} w^{ch} in eadgely radiant self
 according to his g^omyth ratione y^e g^omyth
 an everlasting diatone & place you in his hall
 of eternall glorie and not now only but his
 whole congregation & more spread & prouyde
 his whole world shall & will ingete & dⁱo
 & more inrostantlye unto o^r fader & his
 fader & m^{ch} to p^rson defende y^e m^{ch} b^ete ndue &
 for ever

spending his moste deare & precious blood for you & vs
 maie receyve in rewarde at yo^r ma^{ties} handes gyven to vs
 his members w^{ch} of his greate mercye he accoumpteth &
 acceptethe in o^r behalfe as graunted & gyven to him selfe
 the same yo^r Graces house as a moste acceptable gyfte &
 swete oblacon offered vnto him, & then not wee but he,
 even o^r saide mayster & savio^r, w^{ch} all ready hathe
 crowned yo^r ma^{tie} wth an earthely crowne, shall according
 to his promyse crowne yo^r grace wth an everlasting
 Diademe & place you in the pallace of eternall glorie, and
 not wee only but the whole Congregacon & churche
 spread throughout the whole worlde shall & will nighte
 & daie calle & crye incessantlye vnto o^r saide loving &
 swete savio^r & m^r to preserve & defende yo^r ma^{tie} bothe
 nowe & for ever.

Dignitie This supplication was very well received
and your purpose & it was as orderly delivered
trust it shall be your offer to, & your
request was all done

Dutic Before your supplication, there were your
part in writing & delivered to the Council
of the whole contents & meaning of the L. Mayor
& Citizens, & also your request employ the
of Bridewell, & the Land of the L. Mayor
obtaining request your petition the Lord
be earnest future unto the King /

Dignitie I pray you know me did the L. Mayor &
Citizens offer your book to the Lord of the Council
it was as ordered or did the L. of the Council

Dignitie. This supplicacon was very well pende and to good purpose & yt was as orderly delyvered, & I trust yt tooke as goode effecte. I praie you what was ells done.

Dutie. Besyde the supplicacon there were good notes putt in wrighting & delyvered to the Counsaile of the whole entente & meaning of the L. Maior & Cyttezens, howe they woulde employe the house of Bridewell & the Lands of the Savoie, for y^e obteyning whereof they praied the Lordes to be earnest suters vnto the kinge.

Dignitie. I praie you shewe me did the L. Maior and Cittezens offer this booke to y^e Lords of y^e Counsaile before yt was requyred, or did the L. of the Counsaile

Demande yt /

Dutic Dyours of the Counsaile & wyshed well to the furtherance
of theire sute requyred hym to putt in writinge the
theire whole entente & purpose of theire doynge
that they might be satisfied of the good meaning
of the Cytie & that they shoulde be the
better able to p[ro]vide the king to graunte theire
request / And so the Cytizens made dyours
bookes / whereof one was gyven to the kinge, one
to the L. of the Counsaile & one to the Bysshop
of Canterbury & to dyours others /

Dignitie If woulde be glad to see what is contained in the
bookes / And therefore if yt be not to greuous
trouble & paine you make reports thereof /

Dutic

demaunde yt.

Dutie. Dyvers of the Counsaile y^t wysshed well to the further-
 ance of theire sute requyred them to putt in wrighting
 theire whole entente & purpose of their devyses that they
 mighte be satysfied of y^e good meaning of the Cytte &
 that then they shoulde be the better able to perswade the
 king to graunte theire request. And so the Cyttezens
 made dyvers bookes, whereof one was gyven to the kinge,
 one to the L of the Counsaile & one to the Bysshoppe of
 Canterbury & to dyvers others.

Dignitie. I woulde be glad to see what is contayned in that
 booke. And therefore yf yt be not to greate a volume I
 praie you make reporte thereof.

Dyers Books.—Two of the originals are still in existence : one in the Parker MSS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a copy of which appears in the 32nd Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners—Parker being the "Byschoppe of Canterbury" referred to. The other is in the Harleian Collection at the British Museum, No. 604, p. 176, and is reprinted in the "Supplement to the Memoranda relating to the Royal Hospitals," p. 32. (v. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 29.)

In the General Account for 1553 there is the following entry in the month of November : "Paid to John Pillesworth for the writinge of certayne copies of the "state of Chrystes Hospitall and for one Alphabett of Lres. VI."

Duties I shall not need to spend so much time for not
yet my good self I give in a brief of
of other things to the Governor of the
Hospital with my own hands of the
Luttrell the noble substance of the book is
contained in the former deeds /

Dignities It were greatly to be desired that the King should
be so soon forgotten /

Duties The pallor of the good & yet the 26 good things for
the King did not only grant to the King the
noble site but also the name of founder & patron
of the Hospital & the King shall the land of
the service to the value of 450^l a year with
undoubted right the plate as other things /

Dignities
The King

Dewtie. I shall not nede to spende so muche tyme for not yet viii. yeres past I gave in a brefe of y^t & of other things to the Governo^r of Chrystes hospitall allthoughe nowe owte of memorye & againe the whole substance of the booke is conteyned in the former devyses.

Dignitie. It were greate pyttie that so good a thing shoulde so soone be forgotten.

Dutie. The pollecie was good & yt had as good successe for the king did not only graunte vnto them theire whole sute but allso became ffounder & patrone of the hospitalls & gave wthall the Lands of the Savoie to the value of 450^l a yere wthall y^e moveables aswell the plate as other things.

"*A brief*," &c.—This was diligently searched for in 1889, but without success. Had it been extant in the days of William Parry, he would doubtless have produced it as evidence.

"*Gave withal the Lands of the Savoy*."—The gift was announced by the King to the Lord Mayor at Whitehall, on 10th April, 1553. (v. Howes' *Stow*, p. 609).

Dignitie. This was a goodly gyfte but I praie you tell me what
became of all the Officers belonging to y^e house.

Dutie. The kinge covenⁿted wth the Cyttie that every Officer
shoulde have his accustomed stypende or wages During
his lyfe payde him quarterlye by the Cyttie w^{ch} came
yerely to 101^l 6^s 8^d. And as these Officers dyed so these
pencions ceased. It was also founde that the Savoie was
in debte w^{ch} the Cyttie tooke order to paie 178^l 12^s 9^d.

Dignitie. Seing I have proceaded thus farre in this accoun lett
mee be satysfyed yf you can what shoulde move the kinge
to departe from so bewtyfull a house as Bridewell was so
rytchely garnyshed wth so greate chardges & being so
lately buylded, and also what

indeed the king to render the Landes of the
Service to the Exchequer /

Duties



ffirste for the cause of Brydewell & the late
hundred & not wth you in infinite regard, but the
proportion of the land sh^{ld} be at all the rest
which is the land of the land no more to be
but to be a stinking land or over a stinking
land so continually knowe the cause, that the
kinge sh^{ld} be no pleasure in it and therefore the
kinge beinge desirous by the Exchequer to render
it to be good in use you indeed are sh^{ld} to be
it to be at all which you to be at all
in the kinge of it or to suffer it to fall downe
so not profitable to any / And the if any sh^{ld} be
the reason to be indeed the kinge for at the

the

moved the kinge to convarte the Landes of the Savoie to the Cytte.

utie. Ffyrste for the house of Brydewell yt was latelye buylded & not wthout an infynite chardge, but the scytuacon thereof was suche that all the coste was caste awaie, there was no coming to yt but throughe stincking lanes or over a fylthy dytche w^{ch} did so continually anoye the house, that the kinge had no pleasure in yt. And therefore the kinge being requyred by the Cyttezens to converte yt to so good a vse god moved his harte to bestowe yt to that vse rather then to be at any charge in keping of yt or to suffer yt to falle downe & so not profitable to any. And this I am suer was the Reason that moved the king. for at that

"*Bridewell*."—St. Bride's or St. Bridget's Well. From the days of William the Conqueror this had been a Royal Fortress or Palace situate at the West end of the City. For some time it was occupied by Wolsey, but reverted to Henry VIII. by whom it was repaired in 1522. (v. "*Bridewell Royal Hospital*.")

The Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlem, founded by Simon FitzMary, Sheriff of London, in 1246, was included in Henry VIII.'s gift to the City, and was united to Bridewell in 1555.

tyme it stood worded thus daily scryble by the persons
 And now as touching the turninge over of the
 said lands you shall understand that the said
 was erected by King Henry the sixth in the tyme
 of distress chiefly for payntment, whereby
 men & for enclaymed & bursted subiects that they
 myghte have moche drinke & lodging for a tyme
 the payntment beinge suppressed & so no stop
 from the for the payntment whereby subiects that
 have the remedye have more none other but
 common lawes & dole. offeringe to doo the
 whereby in the night & every morning turned over
 at the gates without moche drinke or clothe
 this was done all the while that the
 time in the night & stealing in the night
 were reported in the night and so the

tyme yt stood voyde & was daily spoylde by the keepers. And nowe as touching the tourning over of the Savoie lands you shall vnderstand that the Savoie was erected by king Henry VIIth in the tyme of papystrie chiefly for pylgrymes, wayfaring men, & for maymed & brused souldiers that they myghte have meate drinke & lodging for a tyme. The pylgrymes being suppressd & so no vse of them, & as for suche wayfaring men & souldiers as y^t house did comonly harbo^r were none other but comon Roges & ydell pylfering knaves w^{ch} theye receyved in at nighte & every morning tourned oute at the gates wthout meate drinke or clothe & so laie wandring all daie abroad seking theire adventure in fylching & stealing & at nighte came & were receyved in againe. And so the Savoie was

nothing else but a messenger of all villainie / The
renewed office of the tenth name was to
the of the murtherers who were punished
of friends of the house
And so the virtuous prince king Edward
greatly labored in converting the land to the
Catholic religion the more readily the office
And the good king did not forgette that to re-
ceive men should be released for so redeemed by
the Catholic that they should be forgiven
And the Catholic duty performed in St Thomas
Hospital where there are a number of holy men
and besides receive none more nor so much
to the number of

The noble prince king Edward was highly
all so good to the L. in the Catholic church in
the foundation of the hospital to the

nothing ells but a nurserye of all villanie. The Revenewes & proffits of the Rents came wholly to the vse of the maysters whoe were pryestes & officers of the house.

And so the vertuous prince king Edwarde had greate Reason in converting the lands to the Cytte where the poore receaveth the proffits. And this good king did not forgette that wayfaringe men shoulde be relieved for he coven^{nt}ed wth the Cytte that they shoulde provyde for them w^{ch} the Cytte dothe performe in S^t Thomas Hospitall where there ar a nomber daily lodged over & besydes theire owne poore which ar comonly to the number of

This noble prince kinge Edwarde the sixte did allso gyve to the L. Maior & Cyttezens in y^e saide fowndacon power & aucthoretie to searche

enquire & take note in London & myddellburg all y^e doe
suffilant & t^e derno exmitors & high shire baggers & a
p^{er}son of y^e shire & same sort of men & women & y^e son
to appoynted p^{er}son & comyttee to Bristoll & by indyger
indoi or meane to p^{er}son or reuerse to y^e shire p^{er}son
to be y^e p^{er}son of p^{er}son /

Dignitie You & I doo knowe & knowe fullye y^e shire & y^e p^{er}son
y^e shire & y^e p^{er}son of y^e shire & y^e p^{er}son of y^e shire
knowe & y^e p^{er}son of y^e shire & y^e p^{er}son of y^e shire

Dutic What is y^e shire?

Dignitie What comyttee take y^e shire & y^e p^{er}son
to be y^e shire & y^e p^{er}son of y^e shire & y^e p^{er}son of y^e shire
to be y^e shire & y^e p^{er}son of y^e shire & y^e p^{er}son of y^e shire
to be y^e shire & y^e p^{er}son of y^e shire & y^e p^{er}son of y^e shire

Dutic

L

enquyre & seke owte in London & Myddellsexe all ydell
Ruffians & taverne hauntes vagabonds beggers & all
persones of yll name & fame bothe men & woemen & them
to apprehende sende & comytte to Bridewell & by any
other waies or meanes to punyshe or correcte as shall seme
good to their discretions.

Dignitie. You have awnswered mee fullye yt was a pryncelye
gyfte & of greate importance but nowe yoⁿ have putt
another thinge into my heade that maketh me to muse.

Dutie. What is that ?

Dignitie. What course took the Governo^r to rayse moneye to
defraie all these chardgeable accons as to prepare necessarie
Instruments for sundrie occupacons & to have money in
stocke readye to disburse.

Dutic I will be I maye satisfye yo^r/
 ffirste by confidered that yo^r shal be done
 from the Citye of London, both by particular by generally
 grante some of moneye & to proper names & to do
 to take in more route wth wth to borrow of any
 shal & Companies for all some of moneye wth particular
 from the same done, both by the Companies & by some
 borrowed of I shal not be done /

Dignitic I praye you sell them done in order for mye service

Dutic You shall remembre me

James the Mercers 100
 the Grocers 100
 the Apothecaries 100
 the Drapers 100
 the Fishmongers 100
 the Goldsmiths 100

the Silversmiths 70
 the Jewellers 100
 the Salters 70
 the Ironmongers 40
 the Vintners 40
 the Clothiers 100

I will as I may satysfie yo^r Ffyrste they consydered that they had drawne from the Cyttezens, bothe particulerly & generally greate somes of moneye & therefore nowe the devysed to take a newe course w^{ch} was to borrowe of every halle & Companies severall somes of moneye w^{ch} particulerly I coulde sette downe, bothe the Companies and the somes borrowed yf I shoulde not be over tedious.

I praye you sett them downe in order for my learninge.

You shall comaunde mee.

£i		£i	
Imprimis the Mercers .	100	The Skynners .	70
The Grocers .	100	The m ^r chantaylo ^{rs} .	100
The Habdasshers .	100	The Salters .	70
The Drapers .	100	The Ironmongers .	40
The Fysshemongers .	100	The Vinteners .	40
The Goldesmythes .	100	The Clothworkers .	100

"Borrow" = ask or beg, as in Exodus III. 22.

Every Hall and Company.—In accordance with Act of Common Council, February, 1554-5 (v. "Bridewell Royal Hospital," pp. 37, 38).

T. Et Fieris — 20
 T. Et Brucis — 20
 T. Et Chidmuntis 20
 T. Et Haintis 95
 T. Et Poultis 10
 T. Et Barhurgens 20
 T. Et Curris 10
 T. Et Barys 6
 T. Et Imbrucis — 5
 T. Et Warys 5
 T. Et Dantis 40
 T. Et Wollpatis — 10
 T. Et Wastis 10
 T. Et Ffrutis 5
 T. Et Wapris 5
 T. Et Joris 5
 T. Et Whistis 5
 T. Et Kottamatis
 T. Et Conneris —
 T. Et Patis 3
 T. Et Wadris 5
 T. Et Stannis 5
 T. Et Ffandris 5
 T. Et Longis 4
 T. Et Turris 1

T. Et Brumet hatis 2 — 5
 T. Et Longe Banoftunf 2
 T. Et Glasfioris — 5
 T. Et Batis — 10
 T. Et Colatpoflatis 40
 T. Et Carpentatis — 10
 T. Et Cuntatis — 10
 T. Et Stadris — 40
 T. Et Ffyratris — 30
 T. Et Fngolatris — 20
 T. Et Edwypatis — 20
 T. Et plomatis — 5
 T. Et Corduimatis 15
 T. Et Armonis 10
 T. Et Fflatris 5
 T. Et Birtlatris 5
 T. Et bitris 20
 T. Et Sturpatis — 10
 T. Et Woodmangis 10
 T. Et Blackfmytys 5
 T. Et Spuris 5
 T. Et Ffawris — 5
 T. Et Wpflatis — 10
 T. Et Ffupoflatis 5

	£i		£i
The Diers . . .	20	The Browne Bakers .	5
The Bruers . . .	20	The longe Bowestringe	
The Tallowch ⁿ ndlers	20	makers . . .	2
The Painters . . .	5	The Glasyers . . .	5
The Poulters . . .	10	The Bakers . . .	10
The Barborsurgeons .	20	The leathersellers .	40
The Curriars . . .	10	The Carpenters . .	10
The Bowyers . . .	6	The Cuttlers . . .	10
The Imbroderers . .	5	The Sadlers . . .	40
The Waxch ⁿ ndlers . .	5	The Gyrdlers . . .	30
The Pewterers . . .	40	The Inholders . . .	20
The Wollpackers . .	10	The Cowpers . . .	20
The Pastlers . . .	10	The plomers . . .	5
The Ffruterers . . .	5	The Cordwainers . .	15
The Masons . . .	5	The Armorers . . .	10
The Joyners . . .	5	The fletcherers . . .	5
The Plasterers . . .	5	The Bricklaiers . .	5
The bottellmakers & y ^o		The butchers . . .	20
Tourners . . .	—	The Skryveners . .	10
The Paviars . . .	3	The Woodmongers .	10
The Weavers . . .	5	The Blacksmynes &	
The Stacioners . . .	5	the Spurriers . . .	5
The Ffownders . . .	5	The ffarriars . . .	5
The Loryners . . .	4	The vpholsters . .	10
The Turno ^r . . .	—	The Greye tawyers .	5

Dignitie The course was well taken of the money was
unfettered & untrammelled /

Duties The money came in very good order & appears
good men gave largely to supply the wants of
the nation & before the war was before was
employed to the instruction of the
other was brought into the Dutch market
good portions of money in the /

The money was also a portion of the money granted to buy
wax & wax to supply the wants of the nation & the
rest to be converted to the service of the nation
for a month /

Dignities There were all the great sums of money
employed /

Duties
the money

Dignitie. This course was well taken yf the moneye were aunswered accordinglye.

Dutie. The moneye came in verye good order & dyvers good men gave largelye to fynyshe the house of occupacons & besydes the boxes wh^{ch} before was delyvered to the Inholders & to the . . . & other were broughte into the Treasurers wth good porcons of moneye in them.

There was allso a fyftene or twoe graunted to buye wood and coale to serve the poore of the Cyttie & the rest to be converted to the stocke & to sette the Idell a worcke.

Dignitie. Howe were all these greate somes of money imployed.

"*A Fyftene or two.*"—By order of Court of Common Council, 4th August, 1579, two Fifteenths were levied for Bridewell. ("Bridewell Royal Hospital," p. 52).

Dutie. The Governo^r at this present boughte suche ymplements
as was necessarie to sette the ydell aworcke, and now
they receave into the house of Brydewell all y^e ydell Roges
& strompets that were wandring aboute the Cyttie : they
buylded & severed Roomes & made lodgings for the
prysoners : they allso chose officers, as Porter, Cooke,
Stewarde & other that were surveio^r of the workes & a
Matrone to governe the synglewoemen w^{ch} were in
number at that tyme

And they boughte Woode & coale & made a Wharfe &
so there was meanes ynoughe to consume moneye.

Dignitie. Nowe I perceave their devyse and plattform grewe to
effecte & was made perfecte by the erecting of this house,
so that nowe the streates of the

Cittie were reduced of all sorts of beggars, & gave
poore folke for lesse residence in the house by the street,
the lame & blind in the house by the street, the
Lazar house in the Lazar house was recom-
ded as well, the good lustie & strong
were brought to Bridewell, & the dunces
household reduced by penance & work, the
works were begun in the good & true
good success of the continuance were dimi-
nished to the beginning the holy passion was
made in the Christian Kingdom.

Duties The Duke was & day of the first of the
year to come into a full perfection, now
the Cittie in his duties and now was

Bridewell

Cyttie were cleared of all sortes of beggers, the poore fatherlesse children in a house by themselves, the lame & aged in a house by them selves, the Lazar kepte in the Lazer house & were compounded wthall. The ydell lustie Roges and strompets were broughte to Bridewell, & the decayed housholder releved by pencyons wekely. This worcke was begun̄e in a good tyme & tooke good successe yf the contynuanee were aunswerable to the begining. The lyke provysion was never in any Chrystian kingdome.

Dutie. The whole worcke & devyse of the fyrste chosen governo^r came nowe to a full perfection, nowe was the Cittie in hir bewtie. And nowe was

Bride well in this pyme all thy Cysters and youngste
thyne monye well bestowed & prayest for greatety
for thy happy success of this good marriage but
alas what shall I say, you take to this marriage
blessed king who was thy patron & founder
of thy good house by suchon value of time & estate
all to thee & thyne /

Dignitie I praye you take due heede to your king, yett your
good marriage route never die for mens adoration
contentment for ever /

Dutie Adore our good mon. who is referred to flye
into forraine Countreys for safetye of thyne
hopes & consuetudes /

Bridewell in his pryme all the Cyttyzens thoughte their moneye well bestowed & praysed god greatly for the happie successe of this good worcke. but alas what shall I saie, god tooke to his mercye y^t blessed king wh^{ch} was the Patrone & ffounder of these good accōns by reason whereof came greate alteracon & chaunge.

Dignitie. Allthoughe god tooke awaie the good king, yett this good worcke coulde never die for mens devocons contynewe for ever.

Dutie. Devocon dyed when good men were enforced to flye into forreine Countreyes for safetie of their owne lyves & consciences.

Edward VI. died 6th July, 1553. He had signed the Indenture of Covenants on 12th June. and the Charter is dated 26th June, 1553.

Dignitie' W^{or}ship, Did not Quene Marye w^{or}ship, shewd putt
to hir scholering & hande & y^e good remembrance to
his good worke /

Dated This Cytizens were in good hope that the
monies shalbe done for, but yt came otherwise
to the for at such tyme as the same outcast
Monys folke w^{or}ld to be received into London &
Borough w^{or}ld by 2 sturges w^{or}ld to the
& placed them selves & the children w^{or}ld to
sturges and placed a register of the free sturges
to make an ordynance to the w^{or}ld but w^{or}ld the same
w^{or}ld to the w^{or}ld the w^{or}ld the w^{or}ld the w^{or}ld
& w^{or}ld the w^{or}ld the w^{or}ld the w^{or}ld the w^{or}ld /

Dignitie' This is very strange that you tell us
but w^{or}ld the w^{or}ld the w^{or}ld the w^{or}ld the w^{or}ld

w^{or}ld

Dignitie. Whie, did not Quene Marye w^{ch} succeded putt to hir
healping hande & gyve good countn^{ance} to this good
worcke.

Dutie. The Cyttyzens were in good hope that shee woulde
have done soe, but yt came otherwyse to passe for at suche
tyme as shee came oute of Norffolke & was to be receaved
into London y^e Governo^r sette vp a stage wthoute Allgate
& placed them selves & the children vppon the stage.
And prepared a childe of the free schoole to make an
oracon to hir, but when shee came nere vnto them shee
cast hir eie another waie & never stayed nor gave any
countn^{ance} to them.

Dignitie. This is very straunge that you tell mee, butt nowe I
consyder of hir proffession yt is

"The Governors set up a stage without Aldgate."—This was on 3rd August, 1553. "One of the children saluting her highnesse kneelinge on his knees made "an oration to her highness in Latin." (Wriothesley's Chronicle, p. 94.) Trollope asserts that Edmund Campion (the Jesuit) was the orator.

The Boys of Christ's Hospital have always been privileged to present an Address on the occasion of the first entry of the Sovereign into the City of London.

not my study at all for now I know see not
look of the black boys, but of the white
boys of the school. I am better now.

Dutie' You & I do already sowed the seeds, the principles of Religion & I do almost certainly see the harvest for you & your wife notwithstanding but fly, fly, or burn, burn.

Digitis: Tis symonides schreyt & dinge von hat & wiste syjs
worte an synered

Duties. Not, among the duties, for years were 2 members of the
 quorum earnestly & faithfully working against the
 (Commissioners were appointed to examine it, but they
 stayed some 2 months & then returned to give in their
 and my dear took not more efforts to be looked for

Digital Count of 600 pages more added by commission

nothing straunge at all, for nowe I knowe shee did not lyke of the blewe boyes, but yf they had bene so manye Greyefryers shee woulde have gyven them better countⁿnce.

Dutie. You have allreadie touched the quicke, the chaunge of Relligion had allmoste overtourned all for then there was nothing but flye, flye, or burne, burne.

Dignitie. The tyme was sharpe and daungerous, but I truste this worcke contynewed.

Dutie. Wth mucche adoe, for there were a number that preached earnestlye & spake bytterlye againste yt & Commissioners were appoynted to examyne yt, but god styrred some amoungest them selves that their malicious myndes tooke not suche effecte as they looked for.

Dignitie. Came yt to y^t passe y^t they were syfted by Comission.

Dutic

ffrager Peter & ffrager perin did to pmo god wille
to ffrago subverted all, but ffrager John & Eschmunda
moo-rance in romphine to see the manner of the
brought to by the rest of the Commissioners to ffrago his
opinion moo being to go at dinner time being
the two children sett at the table in the hall
& being to go stand in the middle, he was persuaded
in admiration that soonly he burst out in to utter
ffrago in Lattin to the romphine that he was
wiser be a Grullion in to go to the ffragmance
to the kinge /

Dignitic

God wronge to a Spanish ingrate in the god
ffrager for it is wrongen of him that after his
retourne into spaine he was departed for religion

Dutic

Alfonsus the kinge Confessor, & a very good byking of

Dutie. ffryer Peto & ffryer Perin did theire good wills to have subverted all, but ffryer John a Spanyarde who came in companie to see the manner & was broughte by the rest of the Comissioners to have his opinion whoe being there at dinner tyme & seeing the poore children sett at the tables in the halle & seing them served in wth meate, he was so wrapped in admyracon that sodenly he burst oute in to teares & saide in Lattin to the company that he had rather be a Scullion in theire kytchin then stewarde to the kinge.

Dignitie. God wroughte a speciall myracle in that good ffryer for yt is wrytten of him that after his retourne into Spaine he was executed for relligion.

Dutie. Alfonsus the king's Confessor, had very good lyking of

the testimony of or of your children & others who had
known to the company in the place of your, your
more also some of the witnesses that speak very
favorably in your behalf & some more and
friends by friends & not without consideration /

Dignity What not doubt of your good in the year

Duties Your whole body of your property & possessions
with your own assets but your whole mind & friend
for not long before the Edward of the last year
had given him a letter of the last year in the
month of the year, so that the whole body of the
rest & therefore he was made a friend, for the year
that of the year of the year he was restored into the
place of the year of the year that he was
brought his house in question for the whole year of

the trayning vp of these children & he vsed very good wordes to the companye in the favo^r of them, there were also some of the Comissioners that spake very favorablye in theire behalfe & some were made frendes by frendes & not w^hout consyderacon.

Dignitie. Was not Docto^r Storyes hande in the pye.

Dutie. There was bothe Storye, Chedseye, & Harpesfelde wth dyvers other but Story was made a frende for not longe before the Governo^r of that house had gyven him a lease of the house wherein he dwelte of w^{ch} he him selfe had bestowed some coste & therefore he was made a frende, for he thoughte that yf the ffryers shoulde be restored into the place of the children that then they woulde bringe his house in question for yt was parcell of

"Storye, Chedsey and Harpesfelde."—In the General Account for 1557 there is mention of an "allowance for reparation done upon the tenement wherein "Mr Docto^r Storye doth dwell that is to say for boardinge and tylinge . . . "sande and bricke VIII^l." He was Principal of Broadgate, Oxford. (v. "History of Pembroke Coll., Ox.," p. 518, by the Rev. Douglas Maclean, a Scholar and Exhibitioner of Christ's Hospital, and Kingdon's "Richard Grafton," p. 77.)

the ffrayors not, he was not willing to part from

Dignitie That washt was given in a good time & to a good
purpose for a friend in tyme of need was worthie
of thanks /

Dutic That Edward had made more friends, for Thomas
not was Bysshop of Chichester & confessor to
Quene Mary & a Commissioner who was a shew friend
to the children for the Governour did bylawes
granted him a lease of his house not, that it should
be that of the ffrayors had entered tyme
Edward called his house in question for it was also
of lease having of the prior /

Dignitie That for that friends were made by reward

Dutic That rewardes & great friends were made by

the

the ffryers w^{ch} he was not willinge to parte from.

Dignitie. That lease was gyven in a good tyme & to a good purpose for a frende in those daies was worthie thanckes.

Dutie. The Governo^r had made more frendes for Xroferson w^{ch} was Bysshoppe of Chichester & Confessor to Quene Marye & a Comissioner was a suer frende to the children for the Governo^r did lykewise graunte him a lease of his house wth twoe gardens so that yf the ffryers had entred they woulde have called his house in question for yt was allso ye chefe lodging of the Prior.

Dignitie. Then I see that frendes were made by rewards.

Dutie. Bothe rewardes & greate frendes were made by some

[illegible]

Dignität. Was ist das? Ein mehr oder weniger festes
in der Natur der Dinge.

Dutic' Not y^tat over & understood for y^e Commissioners brought to
 Mayor John Alsensius y^e Kinge Confessor to shew y^e cause
 to y^e end that y^e y^e should have m^ded y^e Kinge y^e Court
 to restore y^e Greffriers Legacie to y^e y^e former place &
 help to make reports in y^e State y^e y^e friends
 y^e cause, but y^e so wronge in y^e Court y^e y^e
 Mayor John Delivered openly y^e opinion w^{ch} y^e did so

of the Governo^r to contynewe that house for otherwyse yt woulde have gone harde. For the ffryers made greate frendes & greate meanes to be restored to that house because yt stood hole & was not spoyled as other houses were but they never durst open theire mouthes to suppress that house as longe as ffryer John was wthin the lande.

Dignitie. Was there any means made to ffryer John to speake in the favo^r of the children.

Dutie. Not that ever I vnderstood for the Comissioners broughte ffryer John & Alfonsus the king's Confessor to see the house to the ende they shoulde have moved the king & the Quene to restore the Greyffriers again to theire former places as allso to make reporte in what state they fownde the house, but god so wroughte in secreate that ffryer John delyvered openly his opinion w^{ch} did so

Appelle ffrayor verim ffrayor nets to sat to goddow
Durst open to give mantzob to goddow to sat to goddow

Dignitie' M. O. has to give no more ffrayor but nets & verim /

Dutic' These were v. ordi of your want ffrayor m. O. had to
ffrayor in to goddow before but to goddow only depended
on your verim & nets /

Dignitie' It is expected to sat to goddow ffrayor m. O. had to
have restored to give the ornaments & to sat to goddow
to goddow to sat to goddow to do to defend & to defend
to goddow of to goddow m. O. had to goddow to goddow
to goddow m. O. had to goddow

Dutic' Not to sat to goddow only By the way to goddow
to goddow m. O. had to goddow to goddow to goddow
to goddow to goddow to goddow to goddow to goddow

Amey

appalle ffryer Perin and ffryer Peto that they never durste open their mouths againste that house.

Dignitie. Was there no more ffryers but Peto & Perin.

Dutie. There were v or vi other poore ffryers w^{ch} had bene ffryers in the house before but they only depended vppon Perin & Peto.

Dignitie. It appeareth that the ffryers woulde faine have bene restored to their olde occupacons & that the Governo^r had sumwhat to doe to defende & to contynewe the creadit of the house : was there any thing ells passed worthie the noting.

Dutie. Not that I remember, only Bysshoppe Gardener clapte M^r Grafton fast in the filete for twoe daies because he suffered the children to learne y^e

Richard Grafton, probably a Tudor (v. Mr. Kingdon), Cit. and Grocer ; Chronicler ; Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon Within ; King's Printer ; M.P. for the City of London ; Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital ; First Treasurer-General Christ's Hospital, &c. One of the early adherents of the "New Learning," and the friend of Cranmer and Ridley, he gave up his business as a Merchant, on purpose to print the Bible in English. While still very young he was closely associated with Coverdale in translating and transcribing his Bible, and imported many copies at his own costs. He risked his life in setting up the type in Paris, and was thrice imprisoned in the Fleet during Henry VIII's reign. Occupied practically the whole of the Little Cloister of the Grey Friars, with its surroundings, holding part by Letters Patent of Henry VIII. and part as tenant, first of St. Bartholomew's then of Christ's Hospital, at £8 13s. 4d. per annum. There is little doubt that his was the master mind that directed the affairs of the Hospitals through their early years. He was buried in Christ Church, 14th May, 1578. ("Poyntz and Grafton," and "Richard Grafton," by Mr. J. A. Kingdon).

Englyſhe wyngmen wylen to goe ſecondo & ſecondo returned
toe Latin & ſpious /

Dignitie Contro the Byſſhoppe of Winton being L. Chauncellor
ſhew ſo muche laſſure as to lath unto & hoſpitall

Dutic' He lath ſo farre unto them to ſet & ſerred to
Governor. lath of Bridewell & of St. Thomas
hoſpitall to create in order of them to reſpound
ſhew & make priſte to be ſerious hoſpitall
& to ſhew & make make /

Dignitie Mo ſerious & ſerious ſerious diſtinction in to
Byſſhoppe to dole ſo & ſerious (not) Bridewell
more more but to goe & to ſerious in

Dutic' Of the to goe of the to goe & ſerious make
more & ſerious to goe Bridewell /

Englyshe Prymer when they shoulde have learned the
Lattin Abseies.

Dignitie. Could the Bysshoppe of winchester being L. Chauncelo^r
have so muche leasure as to looke ynto y^e hospitalles.

Dutie. He looked so farre ynto them that he forced the
Governorⁿ bothe of Bridewell & of S^t Thomas hospitall to
erecte in eyther of them a chappell & to have a Masse
prieste to be their Hospitteler & to have dailie masse
saide.

Dignitie. Methincks there was smalle discrecon in the Bysshoppe
to deale so hardelye wth Bridewell where none but Roges
and Harlotts ar.

Dutie. Of all the rest of the houses their mallice was moste
chefely againste Bridewell.

"*Abseies*," i.e., A.B.C.'s.—The Catechism was first printed in English with the
Alphabet, &c., so that a Book containing the Catechism came to be called an
A.B.C. Book or Absey-book.

Dignitie' West route for By Kewport to Commissioners Parlyment
Bridewell.

[illegible]

Digitie' of 2 good & true Bridewell rules & good to note
in to give a to let to give a true construction to
the toom of some of the matters not to be feared
to be some to be by the examination

Dutic' It may be seen from the rendering of the record that
but by job

Dignitie. What coulde the Bysshoppe & the Comissioners saie
against Bridewell.

Dutie. Pardonato. Bridewell did discypher many secreats &
yt was knowne there that a number of Balles prystes did
many tymes enter comons in other mens pastures. And
besydes that Bridewell did somewhat abridge the
ecclesiasticall courte of their iurysdiction ffor w^{ch} cause
the Governo^r were never in quyet but every Terme
proces came oute againste them for one cause or other.

Dignitie. Yt appeareth that Bridewell was a greate mote in
their eies & that their owne consciences accused them of
some fowle matters w^{ch} they feared shoulde come to lyghte
by examynacon.

Dutie. It maye be they feared the cracking of their credit

but this I knowe most not, prearing against it
I knowe not, howe they did all that they might
doe to discomtence & to distrust it that Countesse
gave an occasion to such great & such lusty thoughts
at that tyme to remytte many duties & respect
such great troubles & no doubt of Queen
Marie shd continued longer they would have
supprest it by one means or other /

Dignitie Countesse not by ropes & chains of Bridewell house

Dutie They thought of Queen Marie ended all thoughts

Dignitie I preado by this distrust & so hospitalised none
in their right place in the tyme of King Edward
affairer of them & that they were not justly treated
by Queen Marie /

Dutie

~

but this I knowe what wth preaching againste yt & what wth proces they did all they might doe to discountenⁿce & to discreditt that house, w^{ch} gave an occasion to some greate persons lusty youtnes at that tyme to comytte many owtrages whereof ensued greate troubles & no doubte yf Quene Marie had contynued longer they woulde have supprest yt by one meane or other.

Dignitie. Could not the Popes clergie & Bridewell be frends.

Dutie. The deathe of Quene Marie ended all the stryfe.

Dignitie. I perceave by this discourse y^t yo^r hospitalles were in theire chefest pryde in the tyme of king Edward ffownder of them & that they were nothing encreased by Quene Marie.

Dutic In King Edward time they flourished in diverse
various time by the City of London to do to
keep them from suffering / And therefore no
good of augmenting or encreasing /

Dignitie Who by the ending of Queen Maria any better
than by the beginning

Dutic The beginning & ending were more likely to
endure all the time of the reign of the said King

Dignitie Before you departe if you can see some in
might state you leave the great hospitalles

Dutic The great hospitalles were chiefly maintained by
the byborall donation of the Citizens / Bydwell
by labour & other

& the great hospitalles =

Dutie. In King Edwardes tyme they floryshed & in Quene Maries tyme the Cytte had muche to doe to kepe them from suppressing. And therefore no hope of augementing or encreasing.

Dignitie. Was the ending of Quene Marie any better then the begining.

Dutie. The begining & ending were muche alyke & here endethe all that I can saie touching these affaires.

Dignitie. Before you departe I praie you shewe me in what state you left the thre hospitalles.

Dutie. Chrystes hospitall was chiefly mainteyned by the lyberall devocon of the Cyttezens. Brydewell by labor & other & S^t Thom^{us} hospi

shall by Rent & redemes & yet any one of the above
 wanted upon the other. And the surplus of the
 lands of the said one for the whole of the term from
 the beginning of the said one hundred and thirty
 years lands & the said lands of the said
 more given to the maintenance of the said

Dignities The said lands might be of the said
 by the

Date I have not set you down the just value but
 I will assist you as near as I can

first the value of the said lands - 6 d
 of the gift of King Edward VI. 450-0-0

Land belonging to the said hospital
 purchased of King Henry VIII by the said 150-0-0

talle by Rents & revenues & yf any one of the three wanted then the other twoe did supplie the lacke of that one for so was yt ordeyned from the beginning that the one shoulde supplie the others lacke & that the lands of the Savoie were gyven to the mainten^{ance} of them all.

Dignitie. What lands mighte they dispende at that tyme.

Dutie. I can not sett you down the iust value but I will gesse at them as nere as I can.

	£i	s.	d.	
fyrste there was of the Savoie lands	450	0	0	p ann
of the gyfte of king Edwarde vj				
Lands belonging to S ^t Thom ^{as} 's hos-	150	0	0	
pitall purchased of king Henry				
vij by y yeare				

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	£	s.	d.	
Lands purchased of Mr. Cloffe	p	ann		
Lands gyven by Mr. Suckley	p	ann		
Lands gyven by Robte Melles	p	ann		
Lands gyven by Emanuell Luker	.	40	0	0 p ann
A Lease gyven by Willm Lane Grocer	23	7	8	p ann
Landes given by S ^r Richard Dabbes	.	3	16	8 p ann
A Lease gyven by Robte Kytchin	.	3	6	8 p ann
Lands purchased of Dofelde	p	ann	3	0 0
Lands purchased of Lawrence warren	26	6	8	p ann
A Lease gyven by M ^r Halle	p	ann	53	0 0
Landes gyven by M ^r Champnes	.	16	0	0 p ann

Lands purchased of Lawrence Warren.—Probably the best investment ever made by the Governora. With 1,000 marks (£666 13s. 4d.) given or lent by themselves in 1552, they purchased an estate on the eastern confines of the Hospital. This comprised 6 tenements, 8 gardens with "haielofts," stables and a shed, including "2 tenements with 2 gardens in the tenure of the Bishop of "Chichester" (i.e., Bp. Christopherson), whose yearly rent was £9, and "a tenement with a Garden in the tenure of Doctor Storie," who paid £4 a year rent. (Christ's Hospital Register of Lands.)

Land given by King Edward the first
Ordinary to Greyfriars Hospital 44-0-0 p ann

Certain tenements & garden
belonging to Greyfriars Hospital

Rent raised in Bridewell

One annuity out of the Bridewell 5-0-0 p ann

One annuity out of St. Mary's 2-0-16-0 p ann

One annuity given by St. Mary's
Hospital 2 p ann

Dignities Hereby is to be understood that the
said lands & rents were given at the
time of the first erection of Greyfriars
Hospital & must needs follow that order

of the
W

	£	s.	d.	
Lands gyven by Richard Castle {	44	0	0	p ann
Cordewayner to Chrystes hospitall }				
Certain tenements & gardeines {				
adioyning to Chrystes hospitalle }				
Rents raysted in Bridewell . . .				
One anuetie oute of the Brydgehouse	5	0	0	p ann
One anuetie oute of S ^t Myldreds . . .	0	16	0	p ann
One anuetie gyven by S ^r Walter {				
Myldemaie. p annm }				

Dignitie. Here appeareth a goodly maintenance & yt semeth that these lands & Rents were gyven at the tyme of the fyrste erection of hospitalles & therefore yt must nedes followe that dyvers

of the Lease be expressed /

Dutic' You shal finde true to the portion was granted
and at the first creation God made the state
of a number of God men to give greatness
and I hope to see the same God made be in
a number still & that they will be the
fruit of the Gospel with God's abundance
which all do among us Truly
L

Dignitie' Some to see you will needs depart to see if
when not shall you live longer & praise you
be mindful of the things which are in the
beginning concerning reformation of the abuses
of the time of late

Fine
3

of these Leases ar expyred.

You have saide truthe the porcion was greate and at the fyrste erection god moved the harts of a number of good men to gyve greate things. And I hope that the same good mynde be in a number still & that they will shewe the fruits of the Gospell w^{ch} god graunte wee maie all doe. Amen & so Vale.

Seing that you will nedes departe & that I can not staie you any Longer I praie you be myndefull of yo^r promyse made in the begining touching reformacon of the abuses of the tyme presente.

FINIS.

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John Howe's MS, 1582 :

C.1

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